

## CABINET DECIDES TO HALT DRY NAVY FOR COURT DECREE

Treasury and Justice Departments to Co-operate in Drafting New Orders

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Consideration is being given by President Harding to a plan to suspend enforcement of the national prohibition act as the Attorney-General ruled it applies to the sea, pending final decision on the validity of the ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States. At least 60 days are expected to elapse before such a decision can be reached.

### Cabinet Considers Question

It was stated officially at the White House that today's session of the Cabinet was devoted entirely to consideration of the liquor question and it was intimated that orders would be issued by the Treasury Department limiting the operations of the dry navy, until the courts have passed on the legality of the Attorney-General's opinion.

It was stated that the United States Treasury and Justice departments would co-operate in drafting the orders.

It was learned from authoritative sources that counsel for the British-owned Cunard and Anchor Lines have appealed to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to hold up enforcement of the liquor laws. The United States District Court at New York, dismissed the injunctions against the Government enforcing the opinion of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, and upheld the opinion, with the exception that foreign ships' crews would be allowed their liquor as required in their contracts with the shipowners. It was said, the prohibition enforcement unit would be called on to put up with the bars.

### Sailings Interfered With

Representations were made by counsel for the Cunard and Anchor Lines that if the enforcement is carried out, it will be necessary for the White Star Line Olympic and the Cunard Line steamer Carmarthen to change their sailing dates. The Olympic is scheduled to sail for New York tomorrow, but it was said that it would be necessary to overhaul the cargo, so as to remove the liquor. The Carmarthen is scheduled to sail for the United States on Thursday, and a similar course would be necessary in her case.

The contention of the foreign shipping interests is that in view of the magnitude of the issues involved, all enforcement should be held in abeyance until the Supreme Court issues its decree. It was intimated by Ray A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, that his unit would go slowly in enforcing the opinion, pending final adjudication.

### Ship Companies to Appeal

#### For Stay Pending Court Trial

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Counsel for foreign and American steamship companies, whose suit to enjoin the carrying into effect of the Daugherty liquor ruling was denied by Federal Judge Hand yesterday, probably will appeal to a United States Supreme Court justice for a supersedeas stay, holding up enforcement until the Supreme Court acts on the appeal from Judge Hand's decision. It was announced today by Everett Masten, of counsel for the White Star Line, and five other foreign lines.

Cletus Keating, of counsel for the American Line, declared that Judge Hand's decision did not actually dismiss the case of American lines, as it did not prohibit American ships from selling liquor on the high seas outside American territorial waters. He added:

Until a decision is rendered on that most important point, federal enforcement agents can take no action against the American vessels for sale of liquor at sea. Our stay is extended until Judge Hand makes public his supplemental decision in that matter.

## OHIO WETS PIN APPROVAL MARK ON 15 OF STATE'S CANDIDATES

This Action With Proposed Beer Amendment Focuses National Attention on Result of Election

AKRON, O., Oct. 24 (Special).—With the recent announcement that the National Anti-Prohibition Association had recently endorsed Althea Pomeroy (D.), United States Senator, and 14 other Ohio candidates for Congress, and with the question which, short of technicalities, is whether or not the saloon shall be returned, forced upon the ballot by the wet, the eyes of the Nation will be turned on Ohio Nov. 7, when the State, through its electorate, will definitely align itself either on the side of law enforcement, or with those who would nullify the Constitution.

Should the voters give their approval to the proposed beer amendment, Article XV, Section 9-1, they will strike a blow at the Crabbe Act, effectually stifling not only city and state enforcement, but practically tie the hands of federal prohibition agents as well. At the same time such a vote would definitely light a way for the return of the corner saloon to Ohio, and perhaps every state in the Union, for the brewers' pro-

## DRY PROVINCE REAPS REVENUE FROM TAXING EXPORT LIQUORS FOR UNITED STATES DRINKERS

Eight Wholesale Concerns in New Brunswick Ship Goods to "Havana" Which Land in Maine—Temperance Advocates Fight Politicians for Enforcement

The following is the seventh of a series of articles revealing source and method of supplying illicit liquor to United States drinkers. The facts presented were collected by investigators for The Christian Science Monitor.

New Brunswick, where the enforcement of prohibition has been more than ordinarily difficult, ever since its enactment early in 1917, presents to the world today the anomalous position of a community conducted under "bone dry" regulations adopted by vote of the people, yet reaping a revenue through the taxation and protection of certain wholesale exporting concerns which deal in nothing else than spirituous liquors for final consumption in the United States.

Estimate of the amount of liquors exported, nominally to Havana, Cuba, from St. John, N. B., but really to the United States, where smugglers and bootleggers receive the illicit consignments of alcoholic merchandise, since the inception of prohibitory regulations, more than five years ago, is practically impossible. This, officials of the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance admit. These officials say "quite frankly that prohibition in that Province is threatened today through the daring and persistent interference of politicians, great and small."

Many convictions of wholesale liquor dealers, who, under the present prohibitory law are supposed to sell liquors for use in industry, medicine, and for sacramental purposes, were obtained by prohibition enforcement officials who did their duty. Vendors who are supposed to sell liquors only on physicians' prescriptions have been known to discard that check and to dispose of their goods on request of individuals they never saw before.

Suits in the courts have been delayed and justice balked while judges waited to try the cases, and, under the protection of a temporary injunction, wholesale liquor exporting houses for more than a year conducted their businesses without further excuse whatever. These same wholesale exporting houses are operating today under the flimsy protection of a liquor tax which was pushed through the House of Assembly by political influence.

Or that the contradictory law, the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance says in the Alliance Bulletin: "There is grave danger of what has been gained in prohibition in this Province being lost under the specious plea of securing needed revenue by a system called 'Government Control.' Unless the people of this Province are vigilant this system may be sprung on us."

From St. John, along the New Brunswick southern coast and up the St. Croix River, as far as St. Stephen, liquor is being shipped into Maine, whence part of it goes to Houlton for distribution, or to other vantage points on the long coast line of the United States. This trade is largely engineered by the outlawed yet practically taxed export concerns, seven of which have public headquarters in St. John and one equally prosperous which has its distributing offices in St. Stephen and Woodstock.

The true story of New Brunswick and its discarded prohibitory laws has never been told for many ears to hear. It is because of the attitude of some of the Canadian newspapers that the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance has been forced to procure publicity for certain aspects of the case by means of The Alliance Bulletin, a single sheet with the motto, "Vigilance is the price of freedom."

### Eight Export Houses Active

With eight export concerns shipping liquor into the United States in large quantities, and so bold that they even violate the law, their political friends engineered for their protection in imposing a tax of \$2.25 an imperial gallon on all export liquors, the incidents of the struggle between the wet and dry forces in the Province of New Brunswick are most interesting.

The New Brunswick Prohibition Law Act No. 5, George V. Chapter 207, went into effect on May 1, 1917. The Rev. W. D. Wilson of Fredericton was appointed Chief Prohibition Inspector

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## Red Army Respects Foreigners in East

Vladivostok is paralyzed by a general strike involving telegraph operators and communication, but official wireless dispatches indicate that the situation otherwise is comparatively tranquil.

Contrary to fears, the invading Reds have not molested the Japanese at Nikolai. The Reds also have promised to respect foreigners in Vladivostok.

## STINNES-LUBERSAC REPARATION IN KIND SCHEME IS FAILURE

German Financier Notifies Government of Fact—Collapse of Mark Assigned as Reason

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The gravity of Germany's financial position was brought strikingly to the attention of the Chancellor yesterday afternoon, when Hugo Stinnes called on him, and notified him that, owing to the collapse of the mark, it had been found impossible to carry out the terms of the agreement which he had made with Marquess de Lubersac for the payment of reparations in kind.

It remains to be seen what effect this move will have on the agreement between the Stinnes group headed by the Raw Material Company and the Gallieni group in France, represented by Jean Rubanto. However, the consensus of opinion in high circles here today is that probably all the agreements between the Germans and the Frenchmen for deliveries in kind may go by the board, unless the fall of the mark is arrested soon.

The Government, it is authoritatively stated to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, is still considering measures to this end, but apparently it has not got beyond the talking stage.

### Seizure of Foreign Currencies

The latest scheme being talked of in Government circles calls for the seizure by the Government of all foreign currencies held in Germany by the Germans. The scheme was said to have originated with Herr Schmidt, the Socialist Minister of Economics. Immediately it was broached, the bourgeois parties raised a strong cry against it, which indicates clearly that the scheme will have hard sledding if it is brought up officially.

Despite the manifest difficulties with which the Government is now faced in connection with the financial position of Germany, and its evident inability to devise adequate measures to restore the mark, it will still be unwilling to accept either the Bradbury or the French Government's suggestions, in so far as they provide for any foreign control over German finances. "Germany is not Turkey," an official of the Government said.

"She is not willing to concede any interference with her financial affairs to any power or group of powers or individuals."

### No Outside Interference

In other words, Germany will resist diplomatically by every means in her power to prevent the Allies taking any such steps as were proposed in the Reparations Commission last week. She takes the stand that she would rather go down in financial ruin than brook outside interference.

Despite this German attitude, foreign financial experts here profess to see no middle way out. They declare the mark will ultimately become useless as a medium of trade, and that further reparations are absolutely out of the question unless something is done to steady it. They say that while M. Clemenceau promised that German sovereignty should not be interfered with, and while the Allies have no desire so to interfere, it has now become imperative that some action should be taken to stabilize German finances, or else they will "have to say good-bye to further reparations, and, indeed, to the treaty itself."

They assert that the decisions already taken by the Allies and officially agreed to by Germany, give the Reparations Commission the right to act on either the Bradbury or the French scheme, or to devise other measures which may be deemed necessary to safeguard the allied rights under the treaty.

The mark closed on the Bourse here yesterday at 5080 to the dollar.

### British Reparations Policy

LONDON, Oct. 24.—(By The Associated Press).—No change is contemplated in the British reparations policy, according to statements in well-informed quarters today. The British, it is declared, will continue their endeavors for the rehabilitation of Europe, of which the viewpoint of British financiers has long been one of the stabilizing of Germany is one of the essentials.

It is pointed out that the French have long criticized this policy, possibly, at least in part, because Mr. Lloyd George was regarded with mistrust. Lord Curzon, who is well liked in France, may attempt to adopt a change in methods, it is suggested, but will not make any change in the British reparations policy.

### JUSTICE DAY RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The resignation of William R. Day as associate justice of the Supreme Court was tendered to President Harding today and was accepted. It will be effective Nov. 14.

## TURKS SHOW SIGNS OF ASIATIC REVIVAL AGAINST EUROPE

Caliph Shorn of Temporal Power, an Event Marking Stage in Definite Revolution

By CRAWFORD PRICE

LONDON, Oct. 24.—While nothing definite has been settled concerning the date and venue of the Near East Conference, the proposal for Nov. 13 at Lausanne at present holds the field. This would come three days before the precise color of the new British Government can be known, and though it is obvious no vital decisions can be taken before a cabinet based on the result of the elections takes office, the circumstances are such as to permit the plenipotentiaries to get on with preliminaries.

On the one hand, the proposed gathering of experts having fallen through, a host of technical questions remain to be re-examined. This in itself would take up considerable time. But more significant is the fact of the general assumption in political circles that Mr. Bonar Law will return to office, either with a clean Conservative majority or with a position secured by a combination of Conservatives and old Georgian Coalitionists. In either case Lord Curzon would remain at the Foreign Office, and a continuation of the British Near Eastern policy be thus assured.

### Changes in Turkey

Meantime the recent declarations by the Kemalist ministers merit the closest attention of those who are anxiously watching the big currents which are sweeping over the Orient. We may only be in the presence of a purely nationalistic movement in Turkey. This apparently is the French belief and if correct it can be dealt with comparatively easily. But there is always danger that it heralds a consolidation of vanquished nations against victors, with Russia supporting the former. On the other hand, to penetrate more deeply still below the surface of things we may be faced with nothing less than the first practical manifestations of an Asiatic revival against Europe. At the outset mere straws alone will show us the direction of the prevailing wind.

No serious consideration of the Eastern question as it confronts us today can ignore the fundamental changes which are going on within Turkey. It is in the light that Rafti Pasha's declaration to the effect that the Caliph is henceforth to be shorn of his temporal power must be viewed. This is another stage in a definite revolution. Ever since 1908, when the Young Turks' revolution organized behind the screen a series of so-called "Islamic lodges," Turkish leaders have been heading toward agnosticism.

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## M. HERRIOT TELLS FRANCE OF TRADE OPENINGS IN RUSSIA

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 24.—M. Herriot, in making a new statement at Lyons, said that from a practical viewpoint the resumption of commercial relations should be encouraged with Russia. Without pretending that everything was good and even in severely judging the country from a moral viewpoint he thought that Russia offered a vast field to enterprise and should not be left to the invasion of the British and the Germans. He believed in the early transformation of Russia into a peasant republic, solidly re-established.

Soviet statesmen do not deny Russian debts, he declared. Private property is being reconstituted and Bolshevik propaganda is being abandoned. It would be foolish to attempt to keep Russia out of the European concert, and he would have a permanent delegation of French business men in Russia to assist all Frenchmen who desire to trade with that great country.

There is no doubt that this kind of opinion is spreading daily.

## REPUBLICS OF CENTRAL AMERICA BIDDEN TO AN ARMS CONFERENCE

United States Invites Five to Send Delegates to Washington, to Draft Treaty in Their Mutual Interest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The call just issued through the Department of State by the American Government for a limitation of armament conference between the five central American states, to meet in Washington on Dec. 4, grew out of the meeting of the presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras, and San Salvador, which took place, Aug. 20, on board the U. S. S. Tacoma, in Fonseca Bay, looking to the establishment of more peaceful relations and the adoption of measures for putting down border revolutionary activities.

The American Government placed the Tacoma at the disposal of the three Presidents upon the request of the Government of Nicaragua, and the result of the meeting was the signing of an agreement acknowledging the general treaty of peace and friendship signed at Washington by the five Central American States as being in force between them, and stipulating that the Governments of Guatemala and Costa Rica would be invited to adhere to this, and that a preliminary conference would be called in December to discuss further measures for the well-being of Central America.

However, the Guatemala and Costa

## New Premier Confers With Irish Leader

By The Associated Press

London, Oct. 25

R. BONAR LAW, Great Britain's new Prime Minister, held a conference this forenoon with William T. Cosgrave, head of the Irish Provisional Government, with regard to Irish affairs. A Colonial Office announcement on the subject read:

"In view of the change in the Government, arrangements were made at the beginning of the week for a meeting between Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Cosgrave, head of the Irish Government. The meeting took place this morning. Mr. Cosgrave was accompanied by K. O'Higgins, Secretary of Home Affairs, and Hugh Kennedy, law officer."

## RUSSIA'S STATUS AT PEACE MEETING DEBATED IN FRANCE

Italians Assert That Soviet Signature Should Not Imply Recognition of Country

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The truth about the date of the Near East Conference is hard to come by. Yesterday a denial was issued that there had been any question of postponement. One is bound to accept this statement, which, indeed, is exceedingly welcome, for delay will not improve the situation, but one remembers the statements made by very high authorities to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. Probably it would be better to suspend judgment.

Lord Hardinge, the British Ambassador, called on Raymond Poincaré on Sunday and again yesterday. The final upshot is that for the present the date of Nov. 13 is maintained. At least, it is understood to be, for certain newspapers, notably L'Echo de Paris, boldly declare that the date is fixed.

Count Sforza went to the Quai d'Orsay. His Government appears to take objection to Lausanne and suggests some town of central or southern Italy. In spite of the assurances that everything was decided, there was indeed considerable doubt whether a Swiss town would be chosen and whether the date would be altered. The Italian Ambassador referred to the participation of Soviet representatives in the conference concerning the Straits.

A suggestion is made about the method of recording Russia's acceptance. It had already been decided that the "unrecognized states of the Black Sea" should sign a protocol at a subsequent date. In the meantime the protocol would remain open. The Italian Cabinet now demands that Soviet signatures might be accepted with the formal reserve that they did not imply recognition de jure of Russia.

Italy also asks that each country should have only two representatives. The names now being put forward in France, since Franklin Bouillon who had an opportunity of acceptance is reluctant to act because of offense to England, are Georges Leygues, president of the commission of foreign affairs in the Chamber, and Maurice Bompard, former Ambassador at Constantinople.

Some doubts were expressed about the advisability of the admission of the Balkan states, on the ground that their presence would embitter the questions and retard a settlement. But these matters had already been settled, and there seems no object in going back on them.

The news reaches Paris that the Kemalists have requested the allied high commissioner at Constantinople for the evacuation of Gallipoli peninsula by the Greeks, in order that Turkish functionaries might be substituted.

## REGINALD MCKENNA COMES TO SUPPORT OF MR. BONAR LAW

Staunch Liberal Causes Sensation by Rallying to Side of Conservative Premier

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Reginald McKenna, one-time Chancellor of the Exchequer, long known as a staunch Liberal, created something of a sensation this afternoon when in addressing the City Conservative Association he came out in support of Mr. Bonar Law's policy.

"The policy of the new Government is to be one to meet the economic conditions in which we now find ourselves," he declared. "It is the only policy which can give us any hope to restore our economic life." At another point in his speech, he said: "The name of Stanley Baldwin as Chancellor of the Exchequer will be welcomed in the City."

"With industry in a deplorable condition," continued Mr. McKenna, "the national expenditure has been maintained on a reckless scale and is a positive danger to our economic stability. We must seek a remedy for the evils which afflict us. We need a period of real peace, of strict economy in administration and we need the maintenance of cordial international relations."

"I highly esteem the courage and conviction of Mr. Bonar Law. It seems to me Mr. Bonar Law's government offers us the only prospect of stability. We shall have not only peace and retrenchment, but capable and faithful administration."

### No Danger of Bolshevism

Mr. McKenna said that the alternative was the return of a government led by a dominant personality.

"I do not believe that there is any danger of Bolshevism in England," he said, "but we have to look at the official policy, declared by the leaders of the Labor Party. They have announced a program of a levy on Capital and war on private enterprise. A levy on Capital would be a wholly impracticable, wasteful and destructive method of raising money for the services of the State."

"In Russia, a war on private enterprise has been waged to its logical conclusion," he continued, "and it has ended in ill will and almost national destruction. After this experience, we could not regard the formation of a labor government on their declared policy with equanimity."

The Conservative Party campaign will be one against Socialism, judging from the flood of propaganda being released from the Unionist central headquarters. "Safety first; vote Conservative," will be the slogan, and among the watchwords are, "be safe under the Unionists, not sorry under Socialism," and, "no hands up to the Reds; Socialism is the red route to ruin."

It was learned today that of the 87 members of the Conservative Party who supported Austin Chamberlain at the Carlton Club meeting last week, when a separate party fight was decided on, nearly half voted for Mr. Bonar Law as party leader at the Hotel Cecil meeting yesterday.

### Glasgow Center of Interest

Glasgow will be the chief center of interest in the political situation for the rest of the week. The new Prime Minister, Andrew Bonar Law, on Thursday will announce the details of his policy there, and 48 hours later the former Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, will address a meeting, being accompanied to Scotland by Sir Robert Horne, who was his Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Times' political correspondent emphasizes the importance of the situation in Glasgow, which it says is due to the strength of the Communist Party among the industrial workers, adding that this is "almost an account of the reluctance of the Glasgow members of Parliament to abandon the Coalition. The writer suggests that this position is likely to give impetus to the Scottish home rule movement."

It is hinted elsewhere that Mr. Bonar Law's re-election as member from the central division of Glasgow is in no wise certain, and that he will be opposed by Sir George Paish as a free Liberal, in addition to the Labor candidate, Mr. Asquith is to speak in Glasgow next week.

In Paris of Great Britain, notably the Lancashire manufacturing towns and Glasgow, there are large resident Irish communities. How they will cast their votes is arousing interest both here and in Ireland. The Freeman's Journal, Dublin newspaper, crystallizes its advice to them in the sentence: "Wherever you see a Diehard head, hit it."

T. P. O'Connor, whose Irish constituents in the Scotland division of Liverpool are dissatisfied with him because he remained a Nationalist and because, although a Home Ruler, he supported neither Eamon de Valera nor Michael Collins in the House of Commons, will probably be opposed by a Sinn Fein candidate.

### Liberals Issue Manifesto

The question of Viscountess Astor's position in the Sutton division of Plymouth has been settled by the Central Conservative Association declaring her the official Conservative candidate, but it is understood that Dr. Bayly will oppose her, as well as a Labor candidate.

A striking intervention in the political conflict was made today from Manchester in the form of a manifesto issued by the local Liberal candidates and the executive of the Manchester Liberal Federation. Manchester Liberalism in the past has often had an important influence on British politics. "The Manchester School" having become the standard name for a



familiar brand of somewhat advanced Liberalism.

The present declaration formulates a program of many planks, including wholehearted support of the League of Nations as the pivot of its international policy, unqualified and uncompromising in favor of Free Trade, reduction of taxation, reform of the electoral system, abolition of the hereditary system of accession to the House of Lords and several other aims long advocated and advanced by the Liberals.

**No Distinctions**  
It is stated that the Central Unionist offices intend to make no distinctions between the various brands of Unionists in the event of a local association adopting a Unionist candidate the central offices will not ask whether he is of the Chamberlain persuasion or a follower of Mr. Bonar Law before offering assistance. This fact is considered rather significant as showing a desire on the part of the central offices to avoid emphasizing the appearance of a cleavage within the party. At headquarters, however, it is stated that in many constituencies the Coalition Liberals are pledging support of Mr. Bonar Law. In these cases the Central Unionist office will not bring forward a candidate to oppose the Liberal.

A dozen of the most prominent Labor men in the country met here this morning and decided upon the policy of the Labor Party for the coming London municipal and also the general elections, but at adjournment it was stated the manifesto the party would issue was being kept secret for a day or two. It was decided, however, that the Labor Party would not affiliate with any other.

### Three Energetic Political Groups to Stand Against Mr. Bonar Law at Elections

**By Cable from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, Oct. 24.—The complication of the internal political situation here increases. Mr. Bonar Law, the new British Prime Minister, is feeling his way cautiously. At the Conservative meeting which preceded his formal acceptance of office yesterday, he summed up the aims of the Government as he is now to form as "tranquillity, freedom from adventure and commitments both at home and abroad." That applies, he said, "not only to social schemes which will be advocated by others, but also to things which I myself would do." What he needs is quiet and as little interference as possible, either by legislation or administration.

This statement of Mr. Bonar Law's policy is attacked by the Daily Mail today as "a warmed-up dish of coalition stew," but it appeals to the Nation generally, a nation which is thoroughly tired of the quick change artistry of Mr. Lloyd George, and which Mr. Bonar Law, however, with a very large measure of good will from the average Englishman, there is no gainsaying the seriousness of the difficulties he has to face owing to the number and activity of the competing political groups involved. The speeches at yesterday's meeting of the Coalition Conservatives show that this important section of his own party, while prepared to give him general support, will retain freedom of independence of action.

**Mr. Lloyd George's Position**  
Mr. Chamberlain summed up the situation when he described himself as now "a private member." He qualified this by declaring, "I see no reason why we should have any difference with the government which Mr. Bonar Law will form." It follows that "superficial" is still a term rightly applicable to the Chamberlain split, but it cannot now be until after the general elections that the Conservative Party can be at all completely reunited.

Meanwhile Mr. Bonar Law has to form his government without the assistance of Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Ralston, Lord Birkenhead and Sir Robert Horne, who are some of the ablest and best known of those on whom he had hoped to count. Neither is Mr. Lloyd George's position, however, easy. Lord Crewe, speaking at Wembley, last night, declared it impossible for the independent Liberals to unite with Mr. Lloyd George. "So far as the Coalition Liberals are concerned," he said, "a Liberal reunion is impossible."

**Labor Hostile**  
This contrasts with the sensible attitude of another leading independent Liberal, Reginald McKenna, who is speaking in support of the Conservative candidate in the City of London today and urges all Liberals to cast their votes at the general election in favor of Mr. Bonar Law, in consequence of the present financial condition of the country and the need for financial reform.  
There remains, however, the fact that while Mr. Bonar Law is still but very incompletely united with the Chamberlain wing of his own party he now has against him at the elections no less than three energetic political groups, namely, that of the Coalition Liberals under Mr. Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, the independent Liberals under H. H. Asquith, Viscount Grey and Lord Crewe, and Labor under John R. Clynes, Arthur Henderson, and J. H. Thomas, all with large funds and extensive party organizations hostile to his government.

The fixing of the general elections for Wednesday, Nov. 15, instead of Nov. 18, has been another cause of difference. It has been described as a Conservative attempt to deny the British workingman an opportunity which the Saturday half-holiday here

affords to exercise his constitutional privileges as a voter. The correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor learns, however, that this does not represent the situation, since the earliest possible date has to be taken to enable the new Parliament to deal with Irish affairs before the time limit for confirmation of the Irish Free State Constitution expires on Dec. 6.

### PRESS DIVIDED ON NEW REGIME

#### Accession of Mr. Bonar Law to Premiership Discussed

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Times comments in a friendly tone on Mr. Bonar Law's accession to the Premiership, expressing the belief that the country will be pleased at his abstention from melodramatic promises and will confidently await the full exposition of his program.

The Daily Telegraph, which has been generally a hearty supporter of Mr. Lloyd George, also is favorable to the new Prime Minister, commending the "honesty, moderation and strong common sense" of his address yesterday. The Daily Mail, which is politically independent and one of Mr. Lloyd George's strongest antagonists, is lukewarm, to say the least, toward the new administration, and tells Mr. Bonar Law that his "pleasant generalities" leave the country in the dark.

The paper's coolness is apparently based upon the expectation that the new Government will not adopt its policy regarding the Near East, namely, complete abandonment of the British enterprises in Palestine and Mesopotamia.

The Daily Express reproduces a rumour, which also appears elsewhere, but which is entirely unconfirmable, that the premier may include Lord Balfour in his administration. Such a step, says the Express, would be disastrous, because Lord Balfour is "the author of the Palestinian policy whereby the Zionist minority is to govern the country with the aid of British bayonets."

This policy, the newspaper adds, is leading straight to an Arab revolt and trouble as disastrous as the Greeks met in Asia Minor. It calls upon the Government to reverse its policy in Palestine and clear out of the Near East altogether. This stand is supported by the Daily Mail, and it is obvious that unless Mr. Bonar Law complies, these two parties will oppose him.

### FASCISTI GATHER IN HUGE NUMBERS

#### Annual Convention in Naples Attended by 450,000 People

NAPLES, Oct. 24 (By The Associated Press).—An army corps on "war footing" numbering 40,000 and civilian delegates numbering 50,000, gathered here today for the annual convention of Fascists, the Italian militant organization opposed to Socialism and Communism. Many visitors were obliged to camp in the open air on account of the lack of sufficient accommodations.

The military branch wears a uniform consisting of a black shirt, breeches and a service cap. The military command is under the direction of General Tilly. Other generals of the Italian Army occupy positions subordinate to him. Among them is General Ceccerelli, who was Gabriele d'Annunzio's chief of staff at Fiume.

The Government has reinforced the police forces at Naples with strong detachments of royal guards. A special guard was placed about the home of the former Premier, Signor Nitti, who lives here near the headquarters of the Fascists.

Benito Mussolini, the Fascist leader, announced the party program as reorganization of the country, resurrection of Southern Italy, restoration of Italian prestige and the solution of the financial and economic problems.

A woman's delegation, under the command of Signorina Luisa Boldrin, received a great ovation when it paraded with the rest of the delegates.

### LONDON TIMES AGAIN REVERTS TO WALTERS

LONDON, Oct. 24.—It is understood that negotiations have been completed under which The Times will revert to the Walter family and that it will adopt the policy of supporting the Government of the day, but with complete independence.

An interest in the newspaper has been purchased from the estate of Lord Northcliffe by John Walter, present chairman of The Times, after long negotiations conducted by Sir Campbell Stuart, managing director of the newspaper.

The Times was founded by John Walter, great-great-grandfather of the present John Walter, in 1785.

### CANADA'S SETTLERS SHOW FALLING OFF

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 24.—Just one short of 90,000 persons entered Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, according to a report of the immigration department issued today. This compares with 148,477 immigrants in the year previous. Of the total, 39,200 were from the United Kingdom as compared with 74,262 the year previous, and 29,345 from the United States as against 48,059 in 1921. During the last fiscal year 47,898 sought admission from the United States, but because of the closer check on would-be immigrants from the south, 18,553 were turned back. In 1921, 20,131 of 68,190 persons seeking admission were rejected. Comparatively 39 per cent were rejected this year, as against 36 per cent the year previous.

### REIGN OF TERROR IN CONSTANTINOPLE

#### Christians Thrown Into Prison on Small Pretext—Turkish Gendarmerie Camp in St. Sophia

**By Special Cable**  
MYTILENE, Oct. 24.—Three hundred refugees who had been collected from their prisons have been transported from this place to Smyrna by the Red Cross. Forty thousand refugees, huddled together in Adramytti are daily exposed to Turkish vandalism.

Mr. Jennings, chief secretary of the Near East Relief, told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a Turk had declared to him in the presence of Italian, French and American officers that all the European nations were criminals and that they were engaged in destroying other races in order to secure their own national interests, but that this did not apply to America.

Passengers report a reign of terror in Constantinople; that Christians were cast into prison by Turkish police upon the slightest pretext and that the exodus of Christians continues. Turkish gendarmes destined for the policing of Thrace have arrived at Constantinople and are camped in St. Sophia, at one time a Christian cathedral, as a demonstration against the Christian world.

Kemal Pasha declared in Bursa that the Turkish National Pact was now fully satisfied. The change in the British ministry has been received here with joy and new hopes have been rekindled in the hearts of the people for the betterment of the situation in Greece.

### Greek Patriarch Says Nation Is in Danger

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Complete resumption of relations between the Greek Patriarchate of Constantinople and the Athens Government, was announced by Archbishop Meletios Metaxakis, the Patriarch, in the Phanar Cathedral yesterday. The new King, George II, was given the church's blessing.

The Patriarch's announcement was given during a solemn requiem mass in honor of the Most Rev. Chrysostom, Metropolitan of Smyrna, who was a victim of the disorders in that city after the Turkish occupation.

Pursuing the restoration of the patriarchate, the Patriarch said, "We are awaiting anxiously the signature of a peace treaty to begin rebuilding our broken national life. The whole Nation is in danger; its whole future is at stake. If the peace treaty should be similar in spirit to the Mudania convention (the armistice agreement), all the Greeks will have to leave Constantinople."

**Conferees at Loggerheads**  
The allied generals and the Turkish Nationalists are still at loggerheads over the route to be taken by the Turkish gendarmes in their occupation of Eastern Thrace. Rafet Pasha, the new military Governor of Thrace, at a lengthy conference with the allied chiefs yesterday, urged that the gendarmes be permitted to go through Constantinople, but was told that the bulk of these forces must enter Thrace by way of Rodosto. None of the conferees seemed in a friendly mood.

Rafet Pasha is being entertained by the allied high commissioners during his stay here. He plans to leave for Thrace on Saturday. With Shakhir Bey, the new civil governor of Thrace, he is considering numerous applications for employment from Turks desiring to participate in the government of the province. While all the most important offices will be filled by men appointed by the Ankara Government, the subordinate positions will be largely occupied by Turks from Constantinople. All the gendarmes, with the exception of a small force here, are now gathered at Mudania and Tsmid awaiting word from the Allies to embark for Thrace.

**Work of American Navy**  
Rear Admiral Mark Bristol conferred yesterday with the commanders of the 12 newly arrived American destroyers, outlining the Near Eastern situation and advising them of the position of the navy therein. He explained that the American forces must maintain complete neutrality and devote their energies to humanitarian work and the protection of American property.

The allied high commissioners and Admiral Bristol discussed the evacuation of eastern Thrace and the refugee problem at a two-hour meeting yesterday. They dealt largely with plans for evacuation through the Black Sea and Marmora ports of some 70,000 persons. The Near East Relief has received advice from Smyrna that all refugees have now been evacuated by American destroyers from the Asia Minor coast between Edremlid and a point 40 miles east of Adalia.

### Red Cross Expenditures

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Near East Relief expenditures authorized by the American Red Cross since the fall of Smyrna now total \$786,200, a sum which Red Cross officials said today was regarded as sufficient to meet all immediate needs of the situation.

Further authorizations will await a report from Dr. F. P. Bowditch, who is conducting a survey of conditions in the refugee centers.

### POLAND TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL CURRENCY

WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 23.—A complete reform in the existing finances of Poland has been announced by the Finance Minister, Mr. Jastrzebski. His program includes a monetary readjustment to be effected in from three to five years. Also he would increase and simplify taxation. The time has arrived, Mr. Jastrzebski declares, for the establishment of a Polish national currency. The unit is to be the zloty. The Treasury has at its disposal 100,000,000 gold francs for this purpose, and also 150,000,000 gold francs for industrial aid. The Minister's tax program involves a general increase in taxes, particu-

larly land taxes, which he proposes to increase 30 times. Despite the many difficulties which the Nation has faced, industry has been successfully revived and is now buoyant. Although the printing of money resulted in depreciation, it nevertheless made possible the award of credits to manufacturers and agriculturists, and it permitted state aid in the matter of tariffs and rates for the benefit of the poorer classes.

### TURKS SHOW SIGNS OF ASIATIC REVIVAL AGAINST EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

Today the process would seem to be more or less complete. Turkey has allied herself with Russian agnostics and one of her credited representatives now informs us that the religious incitement which made the Ottoman feared throughout Europe has been jettoned.

The Caliph is to remain the religious head, but no longer the military or political chief of the State. Monarchism is taboo, the republicanism of civilization is corrupt and Turkey is presumably to imitate the Soviet system of her Russian allies.

**Muhammadanism Throws Aside**  
This event is likely to be a landmark in history. Its consequences in Turkey, in Asia, in Europe, none can foretell. Whatever its virtues or vices, Muhammadanism was the great spiritual force to which the old Turkish Empire owed its existence and strength. All the rest of the Turkish Government was a shambling. This force is now apparently to be thrown aside. The renunciation renders the Turks dependent upon their material capacity and resources. It may, in a comparatively brief space of time, succeed where allied dissension has failed and herald the end of Turkey as a power.

In other Muhammadan lands again the effect should be noteworthy, for when the significance of the change has been grasped by Asiatic and African mentalities, the Caliph should count for no more than the Pope—the object of religious, but not national or material allegiance. The Indian Moslems need no longer agitate in favor of Turkey, because the Caliph is the temporal head of it. In other words the days of the Jihad, or Holy War, are over.

What then is to be the future of Turkey. Is she to join Soviet Russia in a campaign against civilization, to lead with her the onslaught of Asia against Europe, or new hordes of vitalizing force, to exhaust her material revival in the attempt to regain a foothold in Thrace and retire ultimately to comparative impotence in the home lands of Anatolia.

### G. Giolitti Opens Door to Fascists

**By Special Cable**  
ROME, Oct. 24.—Giovanni Giolitti in opening the provincial council at Cuneo said that the Fascists should take their place in the government of the nation to which they were entitled owing to number of their adherents, but only through legal methods.

Dealing with the financial situation, he pointed out that the deficit was increasing, and unless the expenses of the nation were drastically reduced, and economies carried out in all branches of the administration, he feared that Italy would be bankrupt. Signor Giolitti emphatically stated that all parties should join for the country's safety.

Signor Giolitti's speech, after his reported failure to arrive at an agreement for the inclusion of Fascist representation in the new Ministry, is regarded as an appeal to them to reconsider their decision and to put aside party interests for the nation's welfare.

### PICKETING RESUMED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Picketing of the White House grounds as a protest against continued imprisonment of violators of war-time laws was renewed today by the joint amnesty committee, representing the Maryland Civil Liberties Union, the Pennsylvania Committee for Release of Political Prisoners and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Half a dozen women appeared at the gates about the time the cabinet delegation at Moscow, who has issued an invitation to Italian merchants to send representatives to Russia in order that they may consider for themselves the opportunities to foster the commercial relations between the two countries and also to study the question of utilizing Italian capital in Russia.

### ITALIAN-RUSSIAN TRADE

**By Special Cable**  
ROME, Oct. 24.—The Italian Government, acting on the advice of the commercial delegation at Moscow, has issued an invitation to Italian merchants to send representatives to Russia in order that they may consider for themselves the opportunities to foster the commercial relations between the two countries and also to study the question of utilizing Italian capital in Russia.

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### EASTERN THRACE BEING EVACUATED

#### Nearly 180,000 Greeks and Armenians so Far Have Fled From the Province

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Approximately 180,000 Greeks and Armenians have so far fled from Eastern Thrace, according to cable messages received from Constantinople at the Near East Relief headquarters today. The dispatches indicated that the total will reach almost 400,000 within the next 10 days, when it is believed Eastern Thrace will have been evacuated by its entire Christian population.

The immediate destination of most of the refugees fleeing by land are Dedeagatch and Kavala, the former 60 and the latter 120 miles from Adrianople. To meet the situation caused by their arrival, half-starved and exhausted by the journey across the hills of northeastern Thrace, the Near East Relief has sent a shipload of food and other supplies, accompanied by American workers, to these two points, from Constantinople, according to the cable.

Thousands of fugitives are pouring into Karagach, across the river from Adrianople, the cable message reported. They are choking the roads leading to the railroad station, but owing to the breakdown of transportation only those willing to abandon their farm animals and bulky household goods are permitted to take the two trains which leave Karagach daily for Dedeagatch. Relief workers report that the majority prefer to face the hardships and dangers of a journey by road.

Go. Stephen E. Lowe of St. Louis, Mo., in charge of Near East Relief work in the Karagach district, according to the cable, has reported that in a day's automobile trip in the vicinity of Adrianople from Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, he counted 14 villages bereft of every living thing and that all roads leading westward are crowded with people loading their oxen into a faster pace as they continue their flight. Colonel Lowe also reported that the allied military authorities are sending out mounted patrols to check the ravages of bandits, but that the small number of troops available are insufficient to protect the refugees.

Bulgaria has now opened her frontiers to the refugees, it is reported. The Near East Relief also received from its overseas representatives today the following tribute by General Gargalides, commander of the third Greek army corps, upon his departure from Lule Bigras for Athens:

"Americans speak with their hearts. While all other nations desert us America extends arms of mercy. I am happy to see Near East Relief at work in Eastern Thrace. I first saw its splendid work at Tsmid a year ago, where its hospital under Dr. Mable Elliott was a surprising example to us of what American women can do. You can therefore imagine my feelings and the cordial joy with which we welcome its representatives to Eastern Thrace in the new crisis which confronts us."

### DEMOCRAT PREDICTS SUBSTANTIAL GAINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Predictions of "substantial Democratic gains" in the elections for both Senate and House in states west of the Mississippi River were made in a statement last night by David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Democratic senatorial campaign committee, upon his return from a tour through the west. The results on Nov. 7, Senator Walsh said, would be "Democratic victories in unexpected places and in very sweeping proportions."

Specific claims were not made by Senator Walsh, but he said the increase of Democrats in the House would be particularly large.

### PROHIBITION OUTLOOK IN INDIA PROMISING

VICTORIA, B. C. Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Prohibition will be an accomplished fact all over India within a few years, in the opinion of Dr. J. Nyogi, a prominent Indian temperance advocate, who arrived here from India yesterday. Dr. Nyogi is commencing an extensive tour of the United States to investigate liquor conditions under the Volstead Act. "Prohibition is certainly coming in

India," Dr. Nyogi asserted on his arrival here. "Despite the enormous population the consumption of alcoholic liquors in India is practically negligible. I would say that but 0.3 per cent of the native population of India drink intoxicating beverages. We hope to bring in laws giving India absolute prohibition. The question already has been brought before the Indian Assembly and was defeated by only eight votes."

### IRISH NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE PROCEED

#### Republicans Begin to See Futility of Their Opposition—Change in Public Opinion

**By Cable from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, Oct. 24.—Reports of negotiations for peace between the Irish Republicans and the Free State Government continue, though they are not yet confirmed officially. The chief individuals behind them is said to be a Roman Catholic priest named Father Thomas, who is entirely confident of success, and the Dublin Corporation yesterday passed a resolution expressing satisfaction that negotiations have been started.

The fact is that now the Irish constitution is no longer in doubt, the feeling has become general that at all costs politics must be divorced from violence, and participation in crime by any party in the State must cease. The Irish church some time since pronounced officially in this sense, and the recent courageous action of a Dublin jury in convicting four men of moonlighting in Tipperary is an indication of the change that has come over Irish public opinion generally.

Such honest-minded Republicans as, including Edmond de Valera himself, must now recognize that their cause, however righteous it may continue to be in their own eyes, has long ceased to have any practical prospect of success. Its continued prosecution by means of violence has merely increased the loss and suffering and associated its protagonists with the criminal elements in the community without any political advantage in return.

The Republicans have failed to make good their claim as patriots. They have alienated public sympathy, and although the force of law and order may still be weak, the day when this will no longer be the case is approaching.

This is recognized in Republican as much as in Free State circles, and the sequence of cause and effect is no less inevitable because the Free State Government has so far refused to accept anything short of unconditional submission.

**LABOR CONVENTION IN GENEVA**  
GENEVA, Oct. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The Labor delegates in the International Labor Conference meeting here converted today's session into a protest against the government and employers for failure to adopt and enforce the principle of the eight-hour day. The Labor delegates' dissatisfaction was augmented by the refusal of the delegates of the employers, not one of whom responded to the latter attack of the Laborites.

### TRADE SUPERVISOR OPPOSED

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Gov. Nathan Miller has received from the Western Association of the Port of New York, a protest against proposed legislation providing for a State trade commission to supervise corporations doing business in the Empire State. The scheme is denounced as "government control of business, already hampered by excessive regulation and interference on the part of federal authorities."

### TARIFF RULES NEARLY READY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The tariff commission expects to have completed by the end of this week its rules of procedure under the new tariff law. Hundreds of applications have already been received for revision of rates under the law, which authorizes the President, through the tariff commission, to make changes, are being filed away with a simple acknowledgment. No action will be taken on them until the rules of procedure are completed.

### RUMANIA TO FUND DEBT TO AMERICA

#### Agreement Will Be Sought to Turn Into Long-Term Obligations Total of \$41,000,000

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Announcement is made by the Rumanian Legation here that the Rumanian Government has appointed a commission to come to the United States and negotiate terms of funding into a long-term obligation the Rumanian war debt to this country, aggregating about \$41,000,000, including interest. It also is said that the Rumanian Government has arranged with international bankers for conversion of \$175,000,000 of its short-term Treasury notes. In a formal statement, the legation declared:

Concerning the Rumanian debts to the Government of the United States, we are informed that the Rumanian Government has designated two of its leading financial experts, Mr. Eftimie Antonescu and Mr. Antonide, to conduct the necessary negotiations with the Government of the United States and that they will leave shortly for Washington.

We are informed from a reliable source that the statements which appeared recently in the press asserting that Rumania was about to float a loan of \$175,000,000, partly in the United States, or that it had successfully attempted to do so, are entirely misleading. The truth is that the Rumanian Government has arranged with an international group of bankers for the conversion of its short-term Treasury notes, held by private interests in different countries, into long-term bonds to the aggregate cash value of \$175,000,000. None of this money was supplied in cash.

This consolidation took place with the consent of the majority of the holders whose bonds had matured recently. The payment of such a large sum at one time was impractical on account of the adverse Rumanian exchange, and it would have been equally injurious to Rumanian credit. It is steps have been taken to meet adequately the claims of private holders of those bonds, the repayment of which had come due.

The Rumanian Government held the view that any step which contributed to the strengthening of its credit abroad was in the interest of all Rumanian citizens.

The Department of State recently received from the Rumanian Government details concerning the proposed funding of the loan, and in the information having been in the effect that Rumania was preparing to pay off debts ahead of the obligations to this country, which should receive primary consideration.

### BARBADOS CABLE SUIT DISMISSED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The long legal controversy over the landing at Miami, Fla., of the Western Union's Barbados cable ended today when the Supreme Court, granting a petition for habeas corpus, dismissed the suit brought by the United States government to prevent the cable from being brought ashore.

The court acquiesced in the suggestion advanced by counsel for both sides that the case had become moot through the granting of a landing license by President Harding, after the Government's objections had been satisfied by diplomatic settlement. The cable already has been in operation for several months.

### REICHSTAG PROLONGS HERR EBERT'S TERM

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The Reichstag, by a vote of 318 to 74, today decided to prolong the term of Friedrich Ebert in the German Presidency until June 30, 1923.

**TOTAL MARINE WAR LOSSES**  
BERLIN, Oct. 2.—With this at his command to make a careful investigation, and the disposition to delay in statistics. Dr. Ebert, a German publicist, has announced that a total of 13,000,000 tons of enemy mercantile shipping was sunk by German submarines during the war. Of this aggregate, he says 10,000,000 tons went down during the unrestricted campaign beginning on Feb. 1, 1917, including 13,000,000 tons in English ships.

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## ECONOMY IS BIG ISSUE IN NEVADA

Conduct of State Engineer's Office Point of Attack by Republican Forces

RENO, Nev., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Nevada is beginning to "warm up" to the political campaign which has been progressing uneventfully since the September primary. A United States senator, a representative in Congress and all state officers are to be elected Nov. 7. Ten state senators and thirty-seven assemblymen will be chosen.

Two tickets are in the field, Republican and Democratic. No independent candidates are running except for local minor offices. The two big parties are fighting it out alone for the first time in Nevada's history.

The Socialist Party failed two years ago to poll 10 per cent of the total vote cast for representative, and under the state law it is no longer a political entity. As a result, Socialist registration is practically nil.

**Opposing Candidates**  
For the United States Senate, Charles S. Chandler (R.), a lawyer of Ely, is opposing George Pittman (D.), incumbent. The contest for Representative in Congress is between Charles L. Richards (D.), and A. Grant Miller, Reno lawyer. Six years ago, Mr. Miller ran as the Socialist candidate for the United States Senate and was defeated. This year he is running as a Republican.

Mr. Miller is a former member of the Assembly. The gubernatorial fight is between John H. Miller (R.), of Mineral County, and Col. James G. Scrugham (D.), former state engineer. The Republican Party has assumed the offensive with its slogan, "Clean out the capital," and is relentlessly hammering on the economy theme which to date is the outstanding issue. Its candidates are charging extravagance and endeavoring to show that a material increase in the cost of government during the last eight years is out of all proportion to the exigencies of the times and is due primarily to inefficiency and a consequent waste of public funds.

**Counter Charges Made**  
Nevada elected a Republican legislature two years ago, and the Democrats are claiming that poor judgment was exercised in the matter of departmental appropriations, thus endeavoring to fasten the blame for increased cost of government on the Republicans.

John H. Miller, Col. Scrugham's opponent, was a senate leader in the legislative session of 1921 (the Nevada Legislature meets regularly once in two years).

Mr. Miller is pledged to the consolidation of commissions and other definite moves toward economy. Nevada's tax rate is the highest per capita of any state in the Union, and this situation serves to accentuate the issue that is being threshed out. The Republicans are trying to show that all of the departments in the state government, less heed was paid to efficiency and economy in the state engineer's office under the Boyle administration than in any other. This is aimed directly at Col. Scrugham, whose resignation as state engineer became effective only a fortnight ago. Owing to the development of power and irrigation projects in Nevada, the office of state engineer is considered the most important appointive post in the government. Col. Scrugham's policies have been vigorously attacked by the Republicans and have been just as vigorously defended by the Democrats.

The Republican Party has visions of an "invisible government" in the event of the election of Col. Scrugham who admittedly is a protégé of Governor Boyle. Republican leaders assert that Governor Boyle recently bought a daily newspaper in Reno for the sole purpose of furthering his own political ambitions. This paper has been championing the Scrugham cause since before the primary election.

**Close Contest Admitted**  
With one or two exceptions, it appears that as the gubernatorial battle goes, so will the entire election go, so far as state candidates are concerned, and leaders of both parties admit that they have a fight on their hands. Republicans cast approximately 300 more votes in the primary than the Democrats. Taking registration solely into consideration, the voting strength of the two parties is about on a par. Democrats now hold all elective offices in the State government except one, that being inspector of mines, an important post, to which A. J. Stinson (R.) was elected four years ago.

Prohibition is not an issue. There has been a clamor to repeal the present state prohibition law or to modify it to conform to the national law, but neither party has taken it up. The Nevada law permits sale of nothing but pure grain alcohol for certain definite purposes. Whisky cannot be imported or sold under any consideration.

While the Democrats have been on the defensive in the state campaign the reverse is true as concerns the senatorial and congressional contests. The present Congress has been assailed by the Democrats as a "do nothing" body, while the Republicans are endeavoring to convince the voters that in the 15 months the party has been in power has been devoted to constructive legislation. The Republicans' argument against re-election of Senator Pittman is that his political faith will preclude him from accomplishing much for the State in the face of a Congress overwhelmingly Republican.

The Republicans also are depending to a large degree on the tariff, arguing

that it has saved the wool grower and the cattle man from ruinous European competition. The junior Nevada senator, Tasker L. Oddie, is a Republican, as is Nevada's sole representative in Congress, Samuel S. Arentz. Senator Oddie is assisting the campaign.

## VOTERS TO SETTLE PELLETIER EFFORT TO DEFY COURTS

(Continued from Page 1)

would rest his case without taking the stand.  
On Feb. 21 the Supreme Judicial Court handed down its decision. With one justice not participating in the decision because he had not sat on the case, the decision of the court was unanimous. It found the district attorney guilty of misfeasance, malfeasance and non-feasance in office, and ordered that he be removed immediately from his position of public trust and the exercise of duties which the voters had elected him to perform.

**Removed From Bar**  
Mr. Pelletier was removed from his office and his successor, Thomas C. O'Brien, was appointed. Mr. O'Brien's action was brought before the Supreme Court by the Massachusetts Bar Association for the disbarment of Mr. Pelletier, and his name was stricken from the roll of members of the bar. Similar action was taken in the Federal Court.

In the meantime, however, a new issue was raised. A petition was filed in the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which provided that a district attorney should be a member of the bar. The opposition which developed to the bill in the House arose on the ground that the right of the voter to elect whom he wished to office should not be abridged and that the General Court had no right to fix qualifications for an elective office. The opinion of the Supreme Court was asked.

In its reply to the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court ruled that it is within the power of the Legislature to define reasonable qualifications for the office of district attorney. The court said that, "a statute establishing as an essential prerequisite that he shall be a member of the bar of this Commonwealth could not be pronounced unreasonable in a constitutional sense."

With this authority the bill was passed by both branches of the Legislature and signed by the Governor. Immediately the friends of Mr. Pelletier invoked the referendum. A referendum petition was filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the operation of the law with a preliminary petition, and filed the 15,000 names necessary to place the question of acceptance of the law on the ballot on Nov. 7 for decision by all of the people of Massachusetts.

**Won Democratic Nomination**  
In the primary campaign for the nomination for district attorney of Suffolk County, Mr. Pelletier was candidate for the Democratic nomination, which he won. Mr. O'Brien, the present district attorney, sought endorsement by both parties and won the Republican nomination to oppose Mr. Pelletier two weeks from today.

Thus the two issues are established. The voters of Suffolk County have before them the question of voting for or against a man whose public record has been found by the highest court of the State to be one of official corruption and the placing of private favoritism and personal aggrandizement above the public interest. The voters of Massachusetts have before them the question of accepting or rejecting a law which makes the common sense provision that a district attorney shall be a member of the bar.

Mr. Pelletier and his followers are urging that the voters reject the proposed law in referendum. The deposited district attorney urged this at his opening rally in West Roxbury last night. He asks it because the approval of the law by the people will mean that he is automatically barred from the office to which he seeks to dupe enough voters of Suffolk County to elect him. The Pelletier group is responsible for the circulation of an insidious propaganda which is generally expressed in the words, "Play safe. Vote no on all referenda."

**Matter of "Common Sense"**  
Frank W. Grinnell, secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, speaking as an individual and a lawyer, points out that there are two questions involved in this referendum question. One is judicial and the other is common sense, he says, and defines them in the following terms:

The judicial question which I refer to is whether the state requiring district attorneys to be members of the bar would, if ratified, create a new rule of law or whether it is what is called by lawyers a "declaratory statute," by which the Legislature recognizes an express act an existing rule of law, the existence of which may be the subject of dispute.

The question which is submitted to the voters by the referendum is the simple one whether their representatives in the Legislature have shown good business judgment and common sense in settling this question by an express statute and thus avoiding future controversies or litigation over the question of whether a man who wishes to represent the people of Massachusetts as district attorney ought to qualify himself as much as any individual attorney must do in order to practice law.

**DESERT PROBLEMS IN ARMENIA**  
ERIVAN, Armenia, Oct. 2.—Certain flourishing rice and cotton fields at the foot of Mt. Ararat are today threatened with the same destruction that at one time in ancient history overthrew the hanging gardens of Babylon, namely, failure of the system of irrigation and the inroads of desert sands. American engineers are trying to save the situation. They are going in with 500 refugee laborers and will endeavor to reopen a 30-mile irrigation canal from the Zanga River.

**SHIPPING BOARD TO CONTINUE**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Shipping Board will continue to operate the Government-owned ships through the United States lines until the pending Merchant Marine legislation is disposed of. Mr. Lester, chairman, announced yesterday. The chairman's announcement followed rejection by the board as unsatisfactory all of the offers to organize a company to operate the Shipping Board vessels.

## GREAT LABOR COURT MAY BE SCRAPPED

South Australian Experiment in Compulsory Arbitration Upheld by Workers

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Sept. 5.—The Government is introducing into Parliament a bill to repeal all its industrial legislation. This drastic step is being taken by the Premier because he admits that it has been a failure. Sir Henry Barwell has told the Legislature that what he expected to prove a great success, has been so much the reverse that urgent steps are necessary to throw the machinery on the scrap heap.

This decision has caused a sensation among the leaders of the workers. Yet, in view of the repeated utterances of the Premier, the announcement is hardly surprising. For many months Sir Henry has been advocating the abolition of compulsory industrial arbitration. Some time ago he notified the Prime Minister that if the Federal Government would lead the way, the South Australian Government would quickly follow suit. Mr. Hughes did not accept the invitation.

**Federal and State Clash**  
At successive premiers' conferences efforts have been made to get the Commonwealth to agree to restrict its industrial jurisdiction so that the present costly and embarrassing clashing between federal and state awards would be avoided. Nothing has come of this. If a satisfactory solution of the difficulty could be secured, the growing objection in the states to industrial arbitration might be weakened.

But South Australia has decided not to wait any longer. If the bill, which will soon be before Parliament, is carried, the Industrial Court, with its president and staff, the Board of industry and associated tribunals will be swept away. The proposal is to substitute the former system of wages boards, where representatives of the employers and employees would sit around a table, and come to amicable determination without the intervention of the court.

The remarkable feature of the present industrial development is that it is taking place at a moment when the miners have agreed to accept lower wages and return to work. The mining and smelting industry on Yorke Peninsula, the greatest copper field in Australia, has been hung up for some months, owing to the inability of the proprietors to pay the rates ordered by the Federal Court. The low price of its product in the world's markets has not permitted this.

The men, led by their unions, have refused offers to return to work for lower wages, with the promise that these would be increased as markets improved. At last, however, the deplorable social conditions prevailing in the mining towns through the long period of unemployment forced the breadwinners to yield. Terms several shillings below the rate granted by the court have been agreed to. The court is now to be approached to consent to a suspension of its award. Little doubt is entertained that this will be done, and already 1000 men have signed on, ready to start operations.

**Charge of Repudiation**  
Meanwhile, the campaign to resist the repeal of the Industrial Code is being prosecuted with much vigor and feeling. It was inaugurated by a monster mass meeting in Adelaide, when thousands of workers, with wives and daughters, marched through the streets and foregathered in a public park, where challenging speeches were delivered.

This discourse, amid demonstrative acclamation, carried a resolution protesting emphatically the decision of the Government to repeal the industrial legislation, because (1) "this legislation has promoted industrial peace and has proved a means of preventing serious industrial upheavals; and (2) the abolition of arbitration will leave the workers with no adequate legal means for assuring social justice."

The speeches at this monster meeting asserted that, probably never before in the history of South Australia, had the people been faced with a more threatening position. The leaders expressed the opinion that they had a country with the best economical system in the world, and where the conditions for the workers were the most favorable. The organized effort to take the advantages away from the workers had to be resisted, and the job could be done. The arbitration court was the machinery the men had used, and because it was standing in the way of a reduction in the standard of living in Australia, an effort was being made to scrap it.

During the war the workers had been told to use the tribunals, and had done so when by other means they could have got all they asked for. The employers thought that if they got rid of the courts they would be able to dictate their own terms.

**Only Two Years Trial**  
Mr. Gunn, the leader of the Labor Party stated that the industrial code had been in existence only about two years, and during that time no industrial disputes worthy of mention had occurred. Now the workers were told that they could revert to the system of 10 years ago. If that arbitration were scrapped, the Federal Court would follow, and what the workers had won after many years of fighting would be lost.

Mr. Gunn said he knew there were some employers in Australia who would like to see the country developed on the lines of some other places, like America, where they could pick and choose over the able-bodied men, and leave the rest to starve. Other speakers said the crisis was a grave one as the standard of living, and the comfort of the women and children, were threatened. The president of the Council of Government Workers, said there were 10,000 Government workers in South Australia who were looking for justice. The Government

was bent on repudiation. If that were insisted on there would be a great industrial upheaval in the State. He would advocate a stoppage of all the wheels of industry under Government control.

## No Wonder Packages Are Bound With Rope

Postal Needs Require 681,818 Miles of Twine a Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Enough twine to encircle the earth more than 13 times is wanted by the Post Office Department. Bids have been asked for 1,000,000 pounds of the two-ply jute variety. This amount, however, is only half a year's supply used by the department throughout the entire service.

The twine is put up in balls weighing half a pound each, thus the order will consist of 2,000,000 balls. As each ball contains 300 yards, there will be 600,000,000 in the lot, or 340,909 miles of twine.

## MR. PEDDY LOSES IN FEDERAL COURT

Judges Lack Jurisdiction to Order Name Put on Texas Ballot

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24.—George E. B. Peddy, Houston, Texas, lawyer, lost his fight before a federal tribunal here yesterday to force Texas election officials to place his name on the November ballot as a United States senatorial candidate against Earle B. Mayfield, Democratic nominee and alleged Ku Klux Klan candidate. Three judges composing the tribunal to hear the case on transfer from the Federal Court at Mobile, Ala., ruled they were without jurisdiction, that being the only point considered.

In presenting their case, attorneys representing the Peddy supporters read a telegram from R. B. Creager, Texas Republican leader, stating that he had received a letter from President Harding in which the Chief Executive had commended the Republicans of Texas for "aiding independent Democrats in Coalition against all groups and classes attendant upon dictation contrary to American ideals."

**Texas Jury Soon Will Decide**

**Status of Mayfield Candidacy**  
CORPUSCANA, Tex., Oct. 24.—The injunction suit to bar permanently the name of Earle B. Mayfield, Democratic nominee for United States Senator from Texas, the November ballot was expected to reach the jury soon.

Judge Scarbrough, in his charge to the jury yesterday, said that the burden of proof rested on the plaintiffs. The judge ruled that the jury answer several questions, among them: "Did Earle B. Mayfield know any of the expenses of his campaign were being paid by the Ku Klux Klan?"

**Peddy Candidacy Has Received Approval of President Harding**

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 24 (Special).—President Harding has endorsed the candidacy of George E. B. Peddy, choice for United States Senator from Texas of both the Independent Democrats and the Republicans of that State.

In a letter to R. B. Creager, chairman of the Republican state executive committee, the President had approved the proposed fusion program for support of Mr. Peddy, and had voiced his opposition to the Ku Klux Klan. The letter follows:

I have your letter in which you relate to me the action of the Republican state committee of Texas in meeting the very unusual situation which is involved in the election of a United States Senator from that State.

I hope it is not amiss for me to say that I am an ardent supporter of the Republic in the politics of your great State when the Republican organization so promptly and so unanimously turns to co-operation with the Independent Democratic movement, to carry on a campaign dictated by the necessities of the situation which has developed.

I like to think of the aspiring Republicans of Texas being committed to the fullest maintenance of American freedom, determined to oppose all grouping of classes and attending dictation, which is contrary to American ideals.

## MEXICAN FUNDS ATTACHED FOR CLAIMS

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Seeking to recover about \$125,000 from the Mexican Government on claims arising from private operation of the Mexican National Railways during the revolutionary period of the Carranza régime, a writ of attachment designed to tie up the funds of the Mexican Government in New York City banks has been served on J. P. Morgan & Co. in a suit instituted by the Oliver Trading Company of New York. The action has been brought jointly against the Mexican Government and the Mexican National Railways.

Denial, however, that J. P. Morgan & Co. was the repository for any funds of the Mexican Government, was made by Thomas W. Lamont, one of the Morgan partners, after the writ had been served.

## NEW COMET DISCOVERED

A new comet, reported to be in the constellation Cygnus, has been discovered by the astronomer, Camille de Hamburg, Germany, according to a cablegram from Copenhagen, Denmark, received by the Harvard College Astronomical Observatory. The comet, at first invisible without a telescope, was observed on Sunday, Oct. 22, by the Danish astronomer, Stroeemgren, at Copenhagen, and during the interval between Thursday and Sunday was reported to have increased in brightness from magnitude 11.9 to magnitude 9.

**INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS**  
GENEVA, Oct. 20.—In addressing the International Labor Congress, of which he is director-general, Albert Thomas today expressed regret that America is absent from the organization. He said he had not lost hope "that the great democratic nation whose spirit inspires so many passages in Part 13 of the peace treaty," which provided for the creation of the Labor Congress, would one day become a part of it.

## PALESTINE TO HAVE ACTUAL HOME RULE

Council With Majority of Elected Members to Legislate for Mandated Territory

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 26.—Within the next few months, the people of Palestine will go to the polls for the election of a Parliament. This is the meaning of the Orders in Council approved by King George, Aug. 10.

On July 24, the Council of the League of Nations formally confirmed the terms of the Mandate which had been accepted by Great Britain, as trustee for the league. Up to that time, Great Britain's status in Palestine had been provisional and somewhat ambiguous. On July 24, she formally became the Mandatory Power and one of her first acts in that capacity was to provide Palestine with a constitution.

Palestine, as a mandated territory, is not strictly speaking a part of the British Empire. The constitution, however, naturally is modeled in many respects upon the arrangements in force in various British dependencies, where there have been many successful experiments in the development of self-governing institutions.

The Orders in Council give Palestine a much larger measure of self-government than it ever has enjoyed before. Under the Turks, Palestine was not an administrative unit, but was divided between various provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Until the Turkish Revolution of 1908, the Government was, to all intents and purposes, an autocracy. Even after 1908, though a certain measure of self-government was introduced, it was, in reality, little more than nominal. The Palestine sent deputies to the Chamber of Deputies at Constantinople, but the elections were rigged by the Committee of Union and Progress, the predominant faction, and Palestine received no training of any real value in the art of managing its own affairs.

## One Difficulty Encountered

This is one of the difficulties with which the framers of the new constitution have had to contend. Palestine has little or no political tradition and experience, while its people are poorly educated and in a very large percentage of cases, wholly illiterate. Hence it is necessary to proceed by gradual stages. Nevertheless, the new constitution represents a bold and far-reaching experiment. There is to be a legislative council consisting of the high commissioner and 22 members. Of these, 10 are to be high officials of the Government. The remaining 12 members will be elected by the people. Thus the council is to have, from the outset, an elected majority.

The franchise is exceedingly wider, indeed, than in almost any Brit-

ish dependency. It is, for example, considerably wider than that of India. Almost every male citizen over the age of 25 is to have the vote, and no property, educational, or similar test is to be required.

The system adopted is that known as secondary election, and fundamentally it is analogous to that provided in the American Constitution for the election of the President. The people choose secondary electors. The secondary electors are to be grouped into 12 electoral colleges, and each college is to return one member of the council.

## Fair Representation Desired

A special difficulty is presented by the existence of three well-defined communities—Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans. It is desirable that all three elements should be fairly represented, in proportion to their numbers. Accordingly, the voting districts for the primary elections are, as far as possible, to be homogeneous. Otherwise, the votes of the minorities would in many cases be swamped and thrown away.

Similarly, there are to be separate electoral colleges. The number of colleges allotted to each community will, of course, depend upon the number of secondary electors returned; and, in other words, on the number of votes cast at primary elections. But, in order to insure that minorities shall be fairly represented, it is laid down that there shall be not less than two Christian and two Jewish colleges. Thus, the 12 elected members of the council probably will consist of eight Moslems, two Christians, and two Jews.

The elected members of the council will be in a majority, and the council, fundamentally, will have full and exclusive authority to legislate. The Constitution thus goes a considerable way in the direction of democratic government.

## REPORT TO SHOW PROHIBITION BENEFIT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Beneficial effects of prohibition in Chicago as shown in the only survey of the sort will be reported direct to Chicago business men for the first time here Thursday by Bishop Thomas Nicholson and Dr. Clarence True Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The conference is under auspices of the Chicago Area and the board of prohibition, temperance and morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One hundred of Chicago's leading business men have been invited to hear the report.

## AMERICAN PROFESSOR IN ZURICH

GENEVA, Oct. 24.—Prof. Wilhelm A. Braun of Columbia University, New York, has arrived in Zurich to deliver a series of lectures as the first exchange professor to Switzerland. He will read a letter from President Harding when he begins his course tomorrow. His general subject will be "The Social and Intellectual Tendencies in the United States." He will discuss American universities, the press, literature and church tendencies as forces in American life.

## REFEREE CHANGES DECISION

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—W. O. Morrice, referee of the Columbia-New York University football contest in New York last Saturday, today announced that he had changed his ruling on a play which gave the game to New York University by a score of 7 to 6, and that the score should be 6 to 2, in favor of Columbia.

## MR. OWSLEY WILL LEAD BONUS FIGHT

Legion's New Commander to Make Appeal Direct to Country

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 24 (Special).—The Legion's fight to obtain passage by Congress of legislation to provide for the payment of adjusted compensation to veterans of the World War, which by vote of the national convention at New Orleans, La., will be continued without let-up despite any setbacks encountered, will be led hereafter by Alvin M. Owsley of Denton, newly-elected national commander of the Legion, whose views are in full accord with those of the rank and file of that organization.

Mr. Owsley has in view "an appeal to the conscience of America in the matter of adjusted compensation for former service men," believing that politicians will not be long in seeing the light once convinced that their constituents are behind such legislation, and holding the view that popular opinion favors a bonus measure along the lines of that put forward by the legion some time ago.

"In every state where this measure has been submitted to popular vote it has been approved and endorsed from 2 to 1 to 7 to 1," he states in support of his contention.

It is probable that the bonus measure, in some form, will come up at the next session of Congress, several members already having announced their intention of reopening the matter at an early date, while not a few of those now waging campaigns for election in doubtful districts are basing their appeal for the soldier vote upon their determination to do something in return for it, should they unseat on election day the present incumbents, among whom are numerous lukewarm supporters of the bonus bill and several outspoken opponents.

## WOMAN'S CAMPAIGN LIVELY

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Republican women of Westchester County, which is just north of New York City, are showing marked interest and activity in the campaign of Miss Ruth Taylor of White Plains, candidate for judge of the new children's court of Westchester County. George C. Appel, city judge of Mt. Vernon, is Miss Taylor's Democratic opponent.

## FOUNDERS' DAY AT SWARTHMORE

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Oct. 23.—Roland S. Morris, former United States Ambassador to Japan, is on the program as the principal speaker at the fifty-third Founders' Day, which will be celebrated at Swarthmore College next Saturday. A pageant and a football game will be features of the entertainment in connection with the observance.

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## PROHIBITION IN AMERICA GIVES IMPETUS TO MOVEMENT IN FRANCE

Indications Seen of Renewed and Vigorous Efforts to Defeat French Liquor Interests

PARIS, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence).—That the passing of the prohibition amendment in the United States has served in a measure to give impetus to the temperance movement here in France cannot be denied. There is every indication of renewed and vigorous efforts on the part of various anti-alcoholic organizations, which, as a result of the strong reaction that seemed to seize the country following the signing of the Armistice, had found their labors either partially or wholly at a standstill.

A sign of the times is to be found in the recent appeal of a group of 55 syndicates representing the vast mining and metal industries of the country. This appeal was made directly to the members of the French Parliament and drew their attention to the increasing menace that the drink evil was to the proper production of their industries.

To understand the situation, it is really necessary to review a few outstanding facts from the period dating just before the war.

### An Erroneous Conclusion

First it must be remembered that France is what is known as a viticultural or grape-growing country, where the culture of the vine for vintage purposes has always been regarded as one of the Nation's chief assets, although right here let it be said that this is an erroneous conclusion, as statistics show that only 4 per cent of the cultivable area is given over to viticulture. Then, too, French public opinion is said to regard wine not only as necessary for those who work, but as a good remedial agent. Added to this, is the prejudice against water for drinking purposes. According to authority from competent sources, however, these theories are but part of a well organized propaganda on the part of the "bouilleurs de cru" (wine growers), who adopt methods very similar to the ones which were and which are now being employed by the liquor interests in the United States, to encourage the consumption of alcoholic beverages among the masses. These growers, and their propaganda, grew very rich during the war and are spending larger sums than ever to hide the true facts and disseminate false news.

It is well known that in the years preceding the war, the Government was becoming more and more aroused at the alarming increase in statistics showing of the evil effects of drink, and at the fact that these conditions were increasing rather than decreasing. When, therefore, the Chamber of Deputies voted the complete prohibition of absinthe on Feb. 12, 1915, it was not a bit too soon as its consumption had been increasing at a rapid rate. France alone absorbing more than twice as much as all the other countries combined.

### Work of Temperance League

In 1913 about a dozen societies, pledged to combat the malicious effects of wines and spirits, were in existence in France. These organizations, all with headquarters in Paris, were both national and international in the character of their work, some having sections or branches all over the country. Since the war, a notable fact is the coming into being of one or two new societies as a direct result of prohibition in the United States. The organizers having been inspired to launch their good work by the splendid moral example set by the citizens of North America.

Among the largest and most prominent of these temperance societies is the "Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme," under the patronage of the French Academy, and sponsored by such well-known men as MM. Polnare, Leygues and Rambaud. This league has done fine work in the army and navy and succeeded not so long ago in securing the prohibition of liquor in all the army canteens. It has about 100,000 members and over 2,000 branches all over France. One of its principal methods is the organizing of what is called "sections" among the school children of the land, to educate them in the advantages of total abstinence.

Another large society is "La Croix Bleue," the work of which covers nearly all of Europe and the colonies. It is a Protestant organization but the campaigns of its members are carried on without regard to race, creed, color or politics. The general secretary of the French section of "La Croix Bleue" (Blue Cross), André Monod, is perhaps second only to the noted Dr. Legrain, an authority on temperance matters in France. He has been an ardent worker and student of the subject for the past 15 years. M. Monod is also secretary of the "Comité Protestant Français." Together with Dr. Legrain, they have contributed with signal success to the cause of temperance in this country. M. Monod has many friends in the United States, his most recent visit being in company with the distinguished General Nivelle.

### Heavy Taxes on Wines

When seen by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, he had just returned from Denmark, where he had been in conference with temperance leaders, in which country the movement has made great headway. When requested to speak on the situation in France, he answered: "The many prohibitive measures against drink enacted during the war have now nearly all ceased to exist, and as a result there has been more or less of a reaction among the masses. We feel, however, that this reaction is now subsiding and that the time is propitious for renewed and vigorous efforts to further the cause of temperance. We are not afraid to expose the methods of the wine growers and distillers of spirits in their sinister endeavors to enslave the public to alcoholic beverages. An instance is the present effort to flood the market with all sorts of substitutes for absinthe, and while they are not exactly

the same thing, some of these imitations come very near being so."

M. Monod asserted that the heavy taxes now levied on wines and spirits were responsible for a slight decrease in consumption.

Speaking of his society he said: "We are international in the scope of our work, and extend our activities all over Europe and the colonies. Here in France we had many adherents before the war, but a great many of them returned to their drink habits on becoming soldiers, who, as you may remember, were heavy consumers of intoxicants. The French section of our society was founded in 1883 and prospered exceedingly well until the war came along and disorganized the current order of things the world over. Thus our work, always difficult in France, received a setback, but we nevertheless continued our activities to the best of our ability, and many of our members did fine work in the camps, on the battlefields and in the hospitals."

### Uses for Grapes

In reply to the question of what would become of the grapes and fruits now used for the manufacture of wines, cordials and so forth, M. Monod said: "This question has been studied very thoroughly by us. Perhaps you know that Pasteur was one of the first men to assert that tests conducted by him proved conclusively that the process of crushing the juice out of the grape could be achieved without the slightest fermentation. Dr. Legrain," he continued, "was a distinguished man, organized in 1920, here in Paris, a series of illuminating meetings which were made by the chemist, Professor Monti of Turin, and the engineer, Emile Darbent, that showed that the whole output of grapes and fruits now used to manufacture alcoholic beverages, could be profitably employed in the making of non-alcoholic wines and other temperance drinks. Machinery and special apparatus were included in the exposition."

M. Monod concluded by submitting some official Government figures, to

## LIGUE SUISSE DES FEMMES ABSTINENTES



## FEMME, QUE FAIS-TU CONTRE L'ALCOOL?

Reproduced by permission of Hearst's International Magazine.

"Woman, What Are You Doing to Banish Alcohol?"

(Poster issued by the League of Swiss Women Abstainers)

Instead of doing away with bars, it is contended they should be transformed into useful agents.

Other societies are La Croix d'or, a Roman Catholic group preaching abstinence; Les Bons Tempeliers, of which Dr. Legrain is the head, and the Fédération des Abstinentes Françaises.

One of the new organizations, inspired by prohibition in America, is the Union des Chrétiens Abstinentes Prohibitionnistes, which is working in conjunction with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

All of these groups publish a great

## 15 OHIO CANDIDATES INDORSED BY WETS

(Continued from Page 1)

bers throughout the State are actively distributing dry literature to offset the propaganda now being spread by the wet interests and sent out in vast quantities at the time the wet platform was circulated, activity extending even to rural communities which, heretofore, have been considered lethargic. That the people of the smaller cities and towns of the Nation, as well as Ohioans, are awakening to the need of their law enforcement vote in the interests of the Nation is shown by a survey of the country press by a man to whose attention come, daily, thousands of small-town newspapers from all sections.

**Prevailing Sentiment Dry**

In August, immediately preceding the primaries, this man made a digest of the editorial comment of more than 1,000 rural newspapers from every state in the Union and disclosed that 95 per cent of those referring to prohibition spoke in vigorous terms of the need for law enforcement, in many cases calling upon their readers to vote for candidates known to be dry. A later survey has not changed this situation. If anything, assuming that this editorial comment reflects the general sentiment of a small community, there is an increased demand from the farmer and small-town resident for strict enforcement of the Volstead Act and loyalty to the Eighteenth Amendment.

One thing is sure, an ever widening circle is familiarizing itself with the ways and means employed by the liquor interests and they see in the proposed anti-prohibition amendment a linking-up of the entire brewery and distillery interests throughout the country which, selecting Ohio for its initial great drive, calculate to have in their proposed state law a weapon with which to cudgel Congress into modification of the Volstead Act.

## COLORADO TAX RATE SETS HIGH RECORD

DENVER, Col., Oct. 17 (Special Correspondence).—The state tax rate for Colorado has been fixed by the state board of equalization at 4.48 mills, the highest rate in the history of the State. Compared with 1921, this is an increase of .13 of a mill.

The increase is due to a decline in the valuation of taxable property approximating \$29,000,000, and to the fact that bond interest and blind benefit requirements are greater than during the past year.

Upon the total valuation of all property in the State, which was fixed at \$1,549,476,841 by the state tax commission, the levy of 4.48 mills will produce \$6,941,656, compared to \$6,890,423.24 produced by the 1921 levy.

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## DRY PROVINCE REAPS REVENUE FROM TAXING EXPORT LIQUORS FOR UNITED STATES DRINKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

of New Brunswick on recommendation of the temperance people of the Province.

The enactment of the prohibitory law closed automatically the saloons of St. John and those in other places in the Province as well as the six or seven wholesale houses of the community. In New Brunswick the prohibitory law provides that certain persons may be allowed wholesale licenses for the dispensation of liquor for the sacrament, for medicinal purposes and for industrial necessities. Other licenses may be granted to individuals for the vending at retail of not more than 12 ounces of alcoholic liquors under prescriptions of physicians.

At first, and for two years, Mr. Wilson, the prohibition enforcement chief officer, had entire charge of the issuing of licenses and the directing of the traffic that was permitted by law to exist under check. Then, in 1919, the House of Assembly created a Provincial Liquor Commission to regulate the purchase and importation of alcoholic products into the country and to designate those who should sell it and to regulate its sale.

### Political Influence Felt

This commission was not operating in the latter part of 1920 when Mr. Wilson resigned his position of enforcement officer under political pressure. The Government had refused, however, to appoint the commission while Mr. Wilson held office.

The members of the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance say that Mr. Wilson was driven to resign because he did his duty under most adverse circumstances, that from the time he began to enforce the law and to punish offenders he was hounded by the politicians.

The extent of this opposition in high quarters to the prohibitory law is revealed in the following excerpt from the Alliance Bulletin. It says: "When the Premier issues a statement like the following, that 'Personally he was of the opinion that public sentiment is for a change from the present prohibitory law and conditions brought about by such a law' and that a new 'temperance act' has been considered that would make it necessary for our best citizens to become law breakers, we repeat, it is high time for the temperance people to speak out."

Some time after Mr. Wilson took charge of provincial prohibition enforcement he granted wholesale licenses to the Canadian and National drug companies but all vendors' licenses were refused because all applicants were former saloon keepers or had had previous court records. In the first year that Mr. Wilson was in office and but a few months from the

time he had granted the licenses to sell, the Canadian Drug Company had been convicted twice of selling liquor contrary to the provisions of its permit. After the second conviction, the law enforcement officer was forced to suspend the license.

### Further Violations

The following year, 1919, Mr. Wilson released the license to the Canadian Drug Company, after refusing time and again to do so during the year of the suspension. He thought that perhaps the concern had received a salutary lesson. At the same time he released a license to the National Drug Company and qualified the Braly Drug Company to sell at wholesale. This concern soon violated the law and was convicted thrice. Revocation of its license followed while the politicians loudly and bitterly protested.

All of this time, Mr. Wilson was fighting with his back to the wall, for the liquor interests marshaled to their side many of the provincial and Dominion officials who were amenable to the exertion of "influence."

Mr. Wilson refused, year after year, to grant any vendors' license whereby whiskey and other "hard liquors" could be sold at retail or by the single bottle on prescriptions of physicians or "scripts" as they are today lightly termed in the Province. And this course did not add at all to his popularity with the hostile politicians who but importuned and threatened him the more.

Finally the liquor people spurred the politicians and the House of Assembly in 1919 passed the act establishing the Provincial Liquor Commission. But while this act was not put into force for some time and no commission was then appointed, Mr. Wilson refused to renew a single license in the Province of whatever nature on the ground that the Provincial Liquor Commission should regulate the traffic and he would enforce their regulations.

Then the politicians at the vehement behest of the liquor interests renewed their campaign against the man who was but doing his duty. He, in August, wrote the temperance leaders that he was intending to resign his position. He said that the people should have opportunity to know the facts and he demanded that the commission be appointed and begin operating. Finally, as the pressure increased, Mr. Wilson resigned in December of 1920.

Then the liquor interests openly rejoiced. They declared they had driven Mr. Wilson to retirement. The appointment of J. B. Harcourt of Fredericton followed. No matter what guise Mr. Harcourt became Chief Prohibition Inspector of New Brunswick, results were soon apparent, for in a very short time all of the licenses refused by Mr. Wilson were granted, and today in the Province the number of regularly operating wholesalers is nearly double that at the inception of the prohibitory era.

Of vendors' licenses, Mr. Wilson's successor granted many, and the temperance forces of New Brunswick say that many of these were given in utter defiance of the law which provides that any person who has been convicted of violating the law may not be granted legal permission to dispense liquor.

At the end of 1920, the prohibitory regulations in the Province of New Brunswick were still nominally on the statute books, but of actual enforcement such a procedure had become a passing jest among people hostile to the reform the citizens had approved at the polls.

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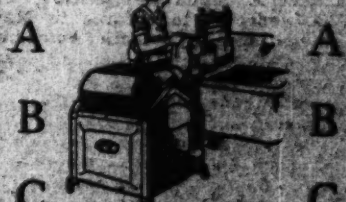
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## WET DEBATER FORCED TO ADMIT STATE ENFORCEMENT ACT NEED

Wayne B. Wheeler and George Holden Tinkham Argue for and Against Referendum at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24 (Special).—Massachusetts must pass the prohibition enforcement code, to be placed before the voters as Referendum No. 4, on Nov. 7, in order to uphold the Constitution of the country and keep faith with its sister states, Wayne B. Wheeler, legislative counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, told those gathered at Central High School Auditorium here last night to listen to a debate upon the code between Mr. Wheeler and George Holden Tinkham, member of the United States House of Representatives from Boston. Even Mr. Tinkham was forced, through clever questioning on the part of the dry speaker, to admit a need for a state enforcement law. More than 400 people applauded the appearance of both speakers and the pointed sallies of Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Tinkham at the outset requested that his remarks be unopposed, and his wishes were carried out without contention.

The debate was the second of a series now under way between the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League for the drys and the Constitutional Liberty League of Boston for the wets on the pending enforcement code passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, which now awaits ratification by the electorate before the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment can become locally operative in Massachusetts. Upon the question, "Shall a law be enacted to enforce in Massachusetts the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?" Mr. Wheeler supported the affirmative, while Mr. Tinkham took the negative. No decision was given, the chairman announcing that the audience was the judge, and that its decision would be rendered at the polls. However, one local paper this morning found it necessary to print a notice that it had been besieged by messages from those who had attended the debate asking that in all fairness the decision be given to Mr. Wheeler.

**Mr. Wheeler Opens Debate**  
Charles F. Warner, principal of the Technical High School here, presided at the debate. Mr. Wheeler opened with a half-hour discussion of the affirmative side of the question. He was followed by Mr. Tinkham, making on the negative only 22 minutes. After a 10-minute intermission, Mr. Tinkham made a 15-minute rebuttal, followed immediately by Mr. Wheeler's rebuttal of similar length. Everyone present seemed intensely partisan, giving unqualified support to one side or the other.

In opening the debate for the affirmative, Mr. Wheeler said: "I am surprised that even the heavens weep tonight that there is anyone who will stand up and debate against a law designed solely to put into effect a part of our country's Constitution. The campaign has resolved itself into this single issue: Shall we have law enforcement? The Eighteenth Amendment was put into the Constitution after greater education of the public, after wider discussion, and by a greater majority than any other amendment. No part of the Constitution has ever been repealed. The amendment is the largest majority is not likely to be the first. In all probability it will last as long as the Constitution itself remains the foundation of our country."

"The Eighteenth Amendment states that the beverage liquor traffic shall forever be banished from the United States, and that every state, as well as Congress, shall enact appropriate legislation to enforce it. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that every federal officer, every local officer, and every individual within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States is bound by the Eighteenth Amendment. No one may thwart it, but only enforce it."

**Pledged to Enforce**  
By ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, Massachusetts pledged herself to enforce that amendment by an adequate enforcement code. She is under the same obligation. Congress to pass such a law. Of that there can be no doubt.

"The question then is: 'What sort of a law shall we pass?' Every one will agree that it should be an enforceable law. And to determine what is an enforceable law, the most natural thing to do is to refer to similar laws which have proved themselves successful. It is how the enforcement which I ask you to vote for was made; after consultation of all successful state laws, and the national prohibition or Volstead Act. In all these it was found that one-half of 1 per cent was the definition of intoxicating liquor, and so the Massachusetts code has adopted this standard. For 20 years it was proclaimed the standard by the liquor men themselves, and allowed to stand unchallenged on the statute books."

"Article six of the Constitution states that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, state laws or

constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding. We must enforce that Constitution. We cannot do otherwise and remain loyal to our country."

Mr. Wheeler spoke eloquently, the audience interrupting him at frequent intervals with loud applause. He quoted recent utterances of President Harding favoring enforcement of prohibition, and decisions of the Supreme Court upholding it. "When you start a business do you manage it according to the advice of those who have made a success of that business, or of those who wish to wreck it?" he asked, pointing out that the adoption of the state enforcement code in preference to the non-enforceable laws proposed by the wets bears out this analogy. "The enforcement law proposed by the wets would be like telling a man to chop wood and taking the ax away from him," he said. He continued:

**Mayor Would Be Powerless**  
"Do you know that if a man should start a moonshine still right on this stage tonight, before this audience, the Mayor of Springfield himself would be powerless to stop him? He would be powerless to stop him because the state has no enforcement code? If, as you left this hall tonight, you met the biggest bootlegger on earth going down the street with two truck loads of whiskey, and demanded his arrest for this flagrant breach of the Constitution, your police would be powerless, because the state law is not in operation? If you fail to ratify the code, this condition will continue for four years, and mark my words: those who are caught by federal officers for their offense will blame the people of Massachusetts, as they languish in jail, more than the Federal Government for defeating the code. For in the minds of many people, if the code is defeated, prohibition will seem non-existent."

At the close of his opening address, when the chairman had already reminded him he had less than a minute more to speak, Mr. Wheeler turned to his opponent and with machine-gun rapidity shot at him nine questions which he defied him to answer in his rebuttal.

Mr. Tinkham opened his argument for the negative with the declaration that he would indulge in no appeals to passion, as he hinted his opponent had done, but that his talk would be based on reason, pure and simple. Yet he had scarcely begun when his voice rose in dramatic tremor. His fists pounded the speaker's table. With his feet he stamped so hard that those in the front rows fairly gasped their astonishment. He shouted at his audience his denunciation of the pending code, which he labeled "tyranny, and oppression, which will plant the seeds of future revolution."

**Unable to Answer**  
After the intermission his rebuttal was not quite as fiery. He was unable to answer one of the questions Mr. Wheeler had asked him. Others he tried to dodge, more or less successfully. He depended to a large extent upon figures and statistics of crime and drunkenness, which Mr. Wheeler promptly refuted in his rebuttal by giving the complete figures, which showed in every case an enormous gain of good things and loss of evil ones when prohibition years were compared with years of liquor license.

Mr. Wheeler's first question was, "Are you in favor of Massachusetts having any state law to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment?" As Mr. Tinkham read this he hesitated. "I have answered that question fairly in my remarks," he said at last. A murmur of subdued laughter swept over the audience. Mr. Wheeler, who was sitting at one side taking notes, looked up with a broad grin. "What is it, yes or no?" he asked. "I have answered that question fairly in my remarks," Mr. Tinkham persisted, and while the audience laughed less covertly he hastened on to the next question.

This read, "What kind of a prohibition enforcement act should the State adopt, if any?" This, obviously, he could not answer without giving an answer to the first question as well. Again he hesitated. At last he said: "I do think there should be a State code, but I don't see why it should contain provisions of the Volstead Act."

The next question was, "Should it be in conformity to or in conflict with the National Prohibition Act?" "I haven't read the laws well enough to answer that," he replied.

**"I Don't Know"**  
"Is there any offense in the prohibition enforcement code enacted by the General Court upon recommendation of the Governor which is not also an offense under the National Prohibition Law?" was the fourth question.

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A Shine in Every Drop

"I don't know," was the only reply forthcoming.  
"How can beer and light wine be legally made, and sold under the Eighteenth Amendment?" came next. This the Congressman from Boston seized upon with evident satisfaction. "Congress can say what is intoxicating liquor," he said, "and raise the standard to 2 or 3 or any per cent. There is nothing fixed or final in the 1/2 of 1 per cent standard."

The next question, however, was not so pleasing. "What states, if any," it read, "have adopted and retained a law or a 2.75 per cent alcoholic standard in defining intoxicating liquors?" "I do not know," Mr. Tinkham replied. "Of course you don't know," Mr. Wheeler said later, "because there are no such states and never have been."

"As long as the federal enforcement act fixes the standard at one-half of 1 per cent, can Massachusetts legalize the sale of a liquor with a greater alcoholic content?" was the seventh question. "I think not," Mr. Tinkham replied.

"Is it not a fact that the Governor of Massachusetts recommended a state enforcement code in harmony with the Volstead Act because officials charged with the duty of law enforcement found it difficult to enforce the present state law, which is not in harmony with the federal act?" was question No. 8. "How can I be expected to know that?" Mr. Tinkham replied. "I was in Washington."

"Is not the only legal method to secure the manufacture and sale of light wine and beer to resubmit and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment?" was the last question. "Of course it is not," was the answer. "My answers to the former questions and my statements to you tonight answer that."

**Compared to British Law**  
Mr. Tinkham compared the proposed enforcement code to the Writ of Assistance in British law, which were one of the causes of the Revolutionary War. He said: "The peril of all democracies is revolution. Nothing brings revolution more quickly than oppression, tyranny and despotism in any form of government."  
Mr. Wheeler answered him by saying: "Mr. Tinkham does not seem to know that there is a wide difference between the search and seizure provisions of the prohibition act and the general writs of assistance which had no safeguards against unreasonable search. The search and seizure laws of the United States were framed after the reaction in England against the writs of assistance. They corrected all the abuses complained of. The search and seizure laws are not as drastic as some of the gambling laws. They have been upheld by all the courts. If it were not for them a ring of protection would be thrown about the criminal which would prevent justice being done. A man who cannot tell the difference between the old general writs of assistance in England and the modern search and seizure laws could not distinguish between a horsechurn and a chestnut horse!"

Mr. Tinkham complained that the prohibition of the use of beer as a medicine is unconstitutional. In reply, Mr. Wheeler said that it never had been recognized as a medicine, and that only one doctor, a member of some Constitutional Liberty League, had appeared in Washington to argue for it. Even the wholesale and retail druggists asked that beer be declared not a medicine.  
In reply to Mr. Tinkham's statement that the 1/2 of 1 per cent standard was "a life upon its face," because liquor of such content was not intoxicating, Mr. Wheeler said: "Of course 1/2 of 1 per cent of alcohol in a drink will not make the average man drunk. That is why it was put in the law. If an amount of alcohol was permitted which would intoxicate, the law could not be enforced. Suppose the law said 2 per cent was legitimate, and a policeman saw a man in a saloon drunk on that liquor. What could he do? The man could say, 'Of course I'm not drunk. I've only had 2 per cent beer on that!'"

Mr. Tinkham declared that the enforcement code is class legislation, because it permits the manufacture of cider and fruit juices, which quickly attain an illegal alcoholic content, thus favoring the country against the city. Mr. Wheeler replied: "Mr. Tinkham is hard to please on prohibition legislation. He kicks because the law allows the making of cider, and then complains because beer can only have so small a per cent of alcohol. He kicks both ways on any prohibition provision. What he really wants—what all the wets really

want—is beer with a kick in it; and that is prohibited by the Constitution."  
Mr. Wheeler closed the debate with an appeal to his audience to realize that enforcement of law passed by due process of orderly government is liberty, while thwarting it is anarchy. He closed by saying:  
"I believe in the United States of America as a government of, by and for the people. I believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution, including the Eighteenth Amendment; to obey its laws, including the Volstead Act; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies, both without and within."

## MR. WEEKS ARGUES FOR PREPAREDNESS

Calls Pacificists "Silly" and Says United States Cannot Disarm Until Other Nations Do

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Concern because America is "drifting back to its shortsighted, careless and happy-go-lucky attitude of the early days of the European war toward the vitally important matter of preparedness" was expressed by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, in his address last night before the New York Post of the Army Ordnance Association. He declares, in part:

"I have no patience with the groups of silly pacifists in this country, who are seeking universal peace through undermining, with their invidious propaganda, the ability of their own country to protect itself. What do these people see in the signs of the times to deceive themselves into believing that we can disarm while others arm? In what way has human nature changed since 1914?"

Dismissing any intention to criticize the Administration of Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Weeks declared that America entered the World War "totally unprepared." He continued:

"We have learned anything from the World War, we must develop and perfect the industrial forces adequately to support the fighting forces. First, we must counteract indifference and secondly, graft the idea of a good job in this war and will do even better in another. A systematic plan must be worked out to insure economic preparedness."

Mr. Weeks then outlined briefly the work that is being done in dividing the country into ordnance districts, the present "order" by district. Chiefs charged with maintaining the productive efficiency of their districts.

"This work," he said, "will be fraught with great difficulties because many of the plants, developed by steel companies during the war, are unfitted for peace time work and some of them will have to be closed."

"If the country was in a financial position to do so, I believe we should subsidize these plants and keep them," he added. "I do not anticipate that such action can be taken at this time, but unless some plan is provided to maintain these plants, we shall gradually see them demolished. We are attempting to work out some indirect means to save these plants to the Government."

## STAND AGAINST REACTION IS URGED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The political campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor, in a formal statement last night urged voters in the forthcoming elections to take a stand against "reaction in Congress."  
The statement embodied an appeal for a breaking down of the "somewhat popular impression" that elections only in presidential years were important, and to regard every election as having direct bearing on whether the nation in the future would have congenial or unfavorable conditions for progress or whether reaction should govern.

## BAN ON TWO HISTORIES ASKED

Major Curley of Boston will find, awaiting his signature, on his return from a vacation in the south, a resolution passed by the City Council requesting the Boston School Committee to bar from use in the public schools Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart's "School History of the United States," edited by C. H. Ward, and "American History," by D. S. Muesey. Councilman James A. Watson won his first victory in his fight against these books when he obtained unanimous passage yesterday afternoon of the resolution, which asserts that the books contain "insidious British propaganda, and calls upon the School Committee to grant a public hearing on the issue."

## COAL EXPERT PUTS BLAME ON CARRIERS

Mr. Bradley Says Roads Use Cars for More Profitable Freight Shipments

Belief that the railroads are failing to fulfill their responsibility in the provision and movement of coal cars, and that it is the function of popular opinion and fuel officials to demand that the maximum number of cars be put into service, have become important phases of the coal situation. In a statement as president of the West Virginia Coal Association, J. G. Bradley of Dunton, W. Va., and Boston, declares that the railroads are using cars for other commodity freight, perhaps paying higher rates, when the public needs coal. Reports from the anthracite fields in Pennsylvania indicate that lines of loaded coal cars are standing on the tracks in that vicinity for days at a time.

**Grain Men Get Results**  
In the meantime a conference arranged by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce between steamship operators, Boston grain exporters and railroad traffic executives has resulted in the rushing of empty cars to Buffalo, for the shipment of grain. What is reported to be an acute car shortage for the movement of grain has been met by a getting together of the parties in interest. It is suggested that a similar pressure and activity would result in dealing in the coal situation.

Mr. Bradley points out that coal movement should total about 35 per cent in volume in relation to that of other commodities. During September, he says, it was only 17 1/2 per cent. The significance of this can be realized, Mr. Bradley says, when it is considered that the mines were tied up for five months and now face the problem of producing more than the normal supply to make up the shortage.

The railroads, Mr. Bradley declares, are indulging in frequent discrimination against coal movement. He cites instances of coal cars arriving at junction points where cars loaded with higher paying freight are waiting. In many cases the motive power is switched from the coal cars to the others and the public waits for the coal and the mine is forced to cut down its output for lack of cars. Some mines, he says, are reduced to a day and a half car supply for an entire week.

**Local Roads Active**  
James J. Phelan, Massachusetts emergency fuel administrator, was asked today concerning the car situation. So far as the New England roads and those serving Massachusetts are concerned, Mr. Phelan told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, coal cars are being moved to the consignees and shipped back without delay. There were reports that some of the New England lines were using foreign coal cars for local freight transportation, he said, but these reports when run to earth were found to emanate from a coal company connected with one of the railroad lines serving the coal fields.

Asked concerning the reported tie-up of coal cars on sidings in the anthracite territory, Mr. Phelan produced letters to Conrad E. Spens, federal fuel distributor, and E. W. Parker, director of anthracite distribution in Pennsylvania, asking them whether such a condition exists, and if it does why it should be allowed to continue. The office of the Massachusetts administrator receives almost daily reports from the New England railroads reporting on the car situation. One letter from the Boston & Maine announced the offer of 200 coal cars to the Delaware & Hudson railroad, which the latter road did not accept. So far as Massachusetts is concerned there have been no complaints that coal cars have failed to move and to be unloaded by the consignees.

## Average Rail Shipments

There is, of course, Mr. Phelan said, a lack of cars. This is due partly to the shortage resulting from the war and in part to the shopmen's strike on the railroads.

## CHALLENGE ISSUED TO L. A. COOLIDGE

Attorney-General Allen Ready to Meet Wet Leader in Debate on Code

Declaring that "next to the returning menace of Pelletierism" the referendum on the proposed law to bring the prohibition enforcement laws of Massachusetts into harmony with the federal law is the most important issue before the voters of Massachusetts in the coming election, J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, today challenged Louis A. Coolidge of the Constitutional Liberty League to public debate on the question.

Mr. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, is the leading figure in the efforts of the liquor forces through the Constitutional Liberty League to defeat the proposed State code. Mr. Allen, however, has been an active champion of law enforcement and holds that for Massachusetts to refuse to enact an enforcement code is to defy the Constitution of the United States.

In his letter to Mr. Coolidge, the Attorney-General declares: "As you oppose and I favor the law which was passed by the Legislature at the last session, the purpose of which is to make the state law relating to the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors substantially conform to the existing federal law, and as the question of acceptance or rejection of the law is now before the people upon referendum at the coming election, I invite you to debate the question with me in this city on such date, before the election, as can be mutually arranged, your expense incident to the debate to be shared equally."

"If you accept this invitation, and prefer to hold the debate under the auspices of the Constitutional Liberty League, with which you are so prominently identified, and the Anti-Saloon League, in the series of debates now being conducted by these organizations, I shall be glad to cooperate with you to that end. "I am informed that no debate in this city is included in the series of debates as now arranged, and I am writing to you as the leader of the opposition to the law, believing that the issue, next to the returning menace of Pelletierism, is the most important of any in the coming election, and that such a debate would serve a useful purpose in aiding to bring the issue more prominently to the attention of the voters."

**POLISH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO RUMANIA STRENGTHENS UNION**  
WARSAW, Sept. 28 (Special Correspondence).—The visit of Marshal Pilsudski, President of the Polish Republic, to Rumania is looked upon as of political significance emphasizing the bond of union between the two nations. He was received with great enthusiasm by the people, and at the dinner given in his honor by the King in his palace at Sinaia the speeches both of host and guests expressed the friendship existing between the allied nations. Special importance may be attached to the words of the Polish Chief of State:

"The link joining Poland and Rumania is that both countries have come out of the great World War, Rumania united and Poland reborn, and that both are living incarnations of the victory of right, the victory of justice. From this similarity of our paths in the near past there results a logical consequence, a united path in the present which I have no doubt will lead both nations in the future on a united way, bound together as they both are by common needs and interests as well as in their common love of freedom, right and peace."

"Neither in the past, nor in the present, nor, let us hope, in the future, is there anything which can divide the neighboring nations of Poland and Rumania. One might say that from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea there is one nation under two national flags. Both our countries desire peace based on justice, peace, where right guarantees freedom."

Marshal Pilsudski's speech was received with loud acclamation.

## MINING CONCESSION REFUSED IN SIBERIA

MOSCOW, Sept. 29.—No concession for the ownership of the important iron and coal mines and factories in the Kuzbass basin of Siberia has been granted to the group of Americans and Russian-Americans who came from the United States to found an autonomous colony in Siberia.

Ludwig Martens, formerly Soviet representative in the United States, and now connected with the Supreme Economic Council, has explained the Kuzbass situation to The Associated Press correspondent. "The Kuzbass concession is too important a proposition to be handled without big capital," said Mr. Martens. "The coal deposits are much richer than those in the Donets basin. Those who have come to Kuzbass from the United States will be granted the right to have an American manager for the works if sufficient Americans come, but they will work for the Russian Government. There is no concession."

## TOKYO'S MUNICIPAL STATUS

TOKYO, Sept. 30.—If the bill recently framed by the home department be passed by the Diet, Tokyo will become an independent municipality, separated from the Tokyo prefectural Government. Thirty-four small villages at the edges of Tokyo would become part of the city. Its population would be increased by 600,000. The Mayor would be elected by a general vote instead of being appointed by the members of the City Assembly, as it is now done.

## EUPEN AND MALMEDY CHOOSE BELGIAN RULE

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence).—In pursuance of the Treaty of Versailles, the cantons of Eupen and Malmédy were taken from Prussia and given back to Belgium. The expiration of the option for the inhabitants of both cantons has taken place.

Out of a population of about 20,000 inhabitants, only 550 of the canton of Eupen and 10 of the canton of Malmédy have chosen Germany. Thus it can be said that the people of New Belgium are satisfied with their allegiance to Belgium.

## STAMP COLLECTORS WARNED

DANZIG, Sept. 30.—Stamp collectors have been warned to be on the lookout for counterfeit German stamps alleged to have been made in London during the war for use by English spies in Germany. The rigidity of the German censorship was such during hostilities that enemy spies found great trouble in getting reports of the country. Various methods of transmitting information through invisible ink, etc., are said to have been detected with ease, and the spies finally were obliged to resort to using the backs of stamps. The official German postage material, it is said, was of such texture that it could not be adapted for the use of chemical inks, and counterfeit stamps of a suitable paper were manufactured in London.

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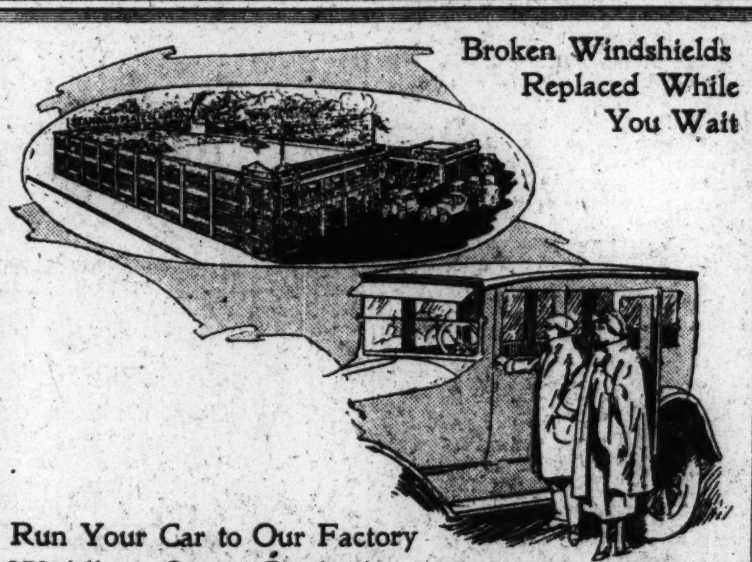
THIS year's annual list of White Trucks which have gone 100,000—200,000—300,000 miles and more includes 1437 trucks, every record certified to by the individual owners. Unless White Trucks were unusually economical and dependable, owners would not continue to operate them long enough to record such mileages.

SUMMARY OF THE LIST

No. Trucks	Mileage of each
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184	200,000 to 300,000
264	150,000 to 200,000
920	100,000 to 150,000
1437	100,000 and more

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Sterling, Illinois  
Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel on grates, registers, stove pipes, etc. Resist on Black Silk Metal Polish for silver, nickel or brass. It is unsuited for use on automobiles.

A Shine in Every Drop



## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

THE stage is set for the next act in the British political drama. The unanimous election of Mr. Bonar Law at the Hotel Cecil meeting yesterday has cleared the way for a declaration of the date for the general elections. The biggest vote ever polled is expected. At the last election but one Great Britain contained 8,000,000 persons qualified to exercise the suffrage. In the last election the number registered had been raised to 20,000,000, which is also the figure today. Whereas in the last election, however, the newly enfranchised were so unorganized that not half of them went to the polls, this is no longer the case now—witness the recent contest at Newport, where more than three-quarters of the electors voted. Another innovation is that the polls on this occasion are all to be held on a single day, and as the counting is to take place without delay, the results, in most cases, are expected to appear the following morning. Election agents everywhere are busy. The campaign of speech-making has commenced. England will not, he normal self again until the Conservatives are either victorious or defeated.

The opening ceremony of the new buildings for the Port of London Authority brings to the mental vision a long vista of history dating back to the earliest years of Anno Domini. What sort of a little riverside town was the Londinium that Suetonius Paulus, the Roman general, approached on his way from Anglesa to quell a rebellion? "It was," says Tacitus, writing in A. D. 61, "much frequented by a number of merchants and trading vessels." Not much of a place in those days. Even Colchester had a mint before London, and was regarded by the Romans as more important. Jumping to 353 A. D., there is mention that 800 cargoes (about 100 tons was the maximum in those days) were exported from Britain to the Rhine. By 450 A. D. London had become the depot for the goods of the rich Thames Valley, and 400 years later, in 851, a naval battle was fought with the Danes who stormed London. An idea of the size of the vessels may be guessed from the fact that a fleet sailed up the Itchen, a trout stream of today, and stormed Winchester! At the end of the 11th century authority began to show itself by charging tolls of a halfpenny for row boats and a penny for sailing vessels, a log from timber ships and five per cent of the cargo from fishing boats. And so on to the foundation of the British navy with the building of the "Great Harry" at Woolwich in 1488, the first dock in 1598, and the Act of Parliament in 1808 creating the Port of London Authority, which in the year 1913 exercised power over 20,000,000 tons of shipping, bringing cargoes valued at £411,000,000.

The largeness of the reductions in passenger rates now under discussion for British railways is an indication of the growing nature of the extent to which motor traffic on the roads has been cutting into what until recently was the monopoly of the rails. Last year in England 200,000,000 fewer railway tickets were sold than in the previous 12 months. First-class traffic fell off by one-third, second-class dropped by one-half, and third-class went down by a fifth. The number of workmen's tickets sold fell from 400,000,000 to 300,000,000. The railways now propose to make a definite effort to recover the traffic they have lost. They have allowed motor competition to get such a start that they have an uphill task before them. Their action, tardy as it may have been, is praiseworthy so far as it goes, however, and is one of the many signs to be seen at present that business in Britain is getting back to the normal it has so long eschewed.

This is the season of the year when admirers of the plane, London's best-known tree, feel called upon to take up the cudgels and defend it from the derogatory remarks which have a habit of recurring periodically in the daily press. No lover of the Thames Embankment, more particularly, perhaps, of that stretch which runs from Chelsea Bridge to Cheyne Walk, with the familiar chimneys, beloved of Whistler, rising in the distance, could allow them to pass unchallenged. The plane tree has its own peculiar charm. In the spring its leaves are not the faintest, vivid green of the beech, but their delicate color makes its own appeal, and later the tassel-like fruit, tinged in its early stages with a faint shade of red, lends the tree added enchantment, especially for the London child. Autumn, however, is the plane's special season. Other trees may then glow with flaming leaves, but even before this takes place the plane has a transformation scene all its own. Off go great pieces of sooty bark, and lo! underneath are revealed patches of glorious color, ranging through many shades of yellow, from creamy primrose, even to orange, with which the bark, especially after a shower of rain, contrasts a shade of purple. Tradition has it that the plane was first planted in London in Blackfriars, or in a Lambeth Garden when the south side of the river was the fashionable quarter. But Chelsea was the first district to have a plane tree systematically planted, this work being originally started by Dr. Phené of Oakley Street fame.

The Cheshire Cheese, up Wine Office Court in Fleet Street, where Charles II ate roast beef with Nell Gwynne, was the scene of a function recently which could occur only in London. George Harvey, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, sat in the oak chair which Dr. Samuel Johnson used to occupy, and carved a gigantic rump steak and kidney pudding, exactly the same as has gone on being served to hungry patrons of this ancient place ever since the Reformation. The modern traffic of Fleet Street rushes along outside, but in

this quiet corner, close to where debtors used to languish in the old Fleet Prison, everything is as it was 250 years ago. A narrow entrance through a courtyard leads one into a low sanded parlor with dark oak beams and roomy settles. Cheerful flames from an open hearth are reflected on a copper scuttle. The occasion of the gathering was the homey one of the opening of the winter pudding season, and it was characteristic of the courtesy of a United States Ambassador to accept the invitation of a descendant of the ancient proprietors to be there.

When the Kennel Club held its annual show the other day at the Crystal Palace it was noticeable that the Alsatian Wolfhound no longer holds pride of place as London's smart society dog. He has been ousted by the Kerry Blue Terrier. Kerry, of course, denotes the newcomer's connection with the better known Irish Terrier, but the Blue is more the expression of a pious hope than anything else. The show this year was in every way a record one and the event was as popular as usual. Dog shows never seem to lose their hold on the affections of the Londoner, who takes pleasure in inspecting the canine aristocrats and comparing them with the humbler pet he has left at home. That the latter is often "mongrel, puppy, whelp or hound, or cur of low degree," does not in the least lessen the interest nor, be it added, does it alter the result of the comparison.

An interesting discussion has recently been going on in the oldest London newspaper—Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette—as to the meaning of the mystic letters S. G. which appear on every insurance policy issued by the world-famous Lloyd's Royal Exchange. Several interesting theories have been put forward, the most picturesque as well as the most likely explanation being that the letters stand for Sterling Gold, or possibly Steelyard Gold, the term in either case being connected with the Hanseatic League, whose merchants were known in London as Easterlings or merchants of the steel yard. It is interesting to recall that the word "sterling" began to show itself by charging tolls of a halfpenny for row boats and a penny for sailing vessels, a log from timber ships and five per cent of the cargo from fishing boats. And so on to the foundation of the British navy with the building of the "Great Harry" at Woolwich in 1488, the first dock in 1598, and the Act of Parliament in 1808 creating the Port of London Authority, which in the year 1913 exercised power over 20,000,000 tons of shipping, bringing cargoes valued at £411,000,000.

EQUALITY IN PAY  
ISSUE INDORSEDCandidates Express Approval of  
Teachers' Movement

Republican and Democratic candidates for the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives, and ward chairmen, expressed sympathy with the women teachers of Boston in their effort to secure equal pay with men for equal work and gave assurance of their support, at meetings held in the Hotel Bellevue by the High School Women Teachers Club for the candidates of the two parties. The Democratic candidates were guests of the club on Saturday evening and the Republicans last evening.

Miss Helen F. Keefe, president of the club, presided and addressed the candidates on the teachers' reasons for asking for this recognition and also for appealing to the Legislature direct. She said they had appeared before the Boston School Committee for the last 10 years and now turned to the lawmakers of the State by an acknowledged right of the people.

Miss Keefe said that every large city in the United States, outside of Massachusetts, has adopted the policy of paying its teachers equal salaries for equal work without sex discrimination, and the majority of them pay larger salaries than Boston does. This point has not reduced the number of men in the service, she declared, and gave assurance that the adoption of this policy would not increase the tax rate.

The question will be presented to the voters in Suffolk County at the state election on Nov. 7. It is pointed out that this question must not be confused with the five referendums and does not appear with them on the ballot. It will be found at the bottom of column 3 on the ballot, as a question of public policy. The measure is supported by Labor and the policy appears as a plank in the platform of the American Federation of Labor.

Following Miss Keefe's address there was an informal discussion with cordial response from the candidates, who expressed themselves as desirous of helping to the desired end.

**TARIFF TO BE THE TOPIC**  
United States tariff problems will be discussed from the protectionist viewpoint at the twenty-fifth annual reception and dinner of the Home Market Club in Symphony Hall, Boston, at which women will participate for the first time in the club's history. John W. Weeks, United States Secretary of War, will preside. Scheduled speakers are Senators Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and James E. Watson of Indiana, and Governor Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts.

**NO PAID FIREMEN WANTED**  
HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 24 (Special)—A proposal for a paid fire department for the city was rejected at a conference in which the Mayor, the city council, the fire committee of the Chamber of Commerce took part. It was decided that a department could not be built up without putting the present tax rate above the legal limit.



Photograph by White Studio, New York

Miss Olive Dennis

CIVIL ENGINEERING DECLARED  
WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF WOMENWoman Member of Bridge Engineering Department of  
Railroad Tells of Her Work

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence)—"The work of a civil engineer is quite as much within the province of a woman as of a man," said Miss Olive Dennis, who for the last two years has been connected with the bridge engineering department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and who regards her work as a very natural profession for a woman of practical point of view and mathematical training and efficiency. Miss Dennis was seated at a table upon which were lying several intricate looking designs for bridges.

"I feel as proud of them as if they were really my own children," she acknowledged with naive enthusiasm, pointing to the designs. "Of course, I really do the least of the work, in one sense, for I merely draw the plans. Literally, I am not exactly a builder of bridges, although I cannot but feel that I am when I look at the actual bridge for which I drew the design."

"And there is not a thing about the work which is unsuited to a woman or impossible for her to do, if she has had the right preparation. There is a great deal of computing to be done, of course, and it is undoubtedly a task for a mathematician. I found when I was teaching mathematics, however, that although many girls do not like the subject, those who have the mentalities for it make better mathematicians than men."

Miss Dennis, who received her A. B. degree from Goucher College in 1908, later taught mathematics in the McKinley Manual Training School, better known as the Technical High School, of Washington, D. C. She received a master's degree in mathematics at Columbia University, and her civil engineering degree from Cornell in 1920.

"Construction work just at that time was slumping," she commented reminiscently. "The drafting room seemed to be laying off employees, rather than taking on new ones, and some of my friends thought my outlook dubious. Yet I was confident from the start that a woman had every chance for success in the work, and I have had no reason to alter my opinion, although I am told that there are at the present time only 12 women engineers in the United States."

Miss Dennis expressed the hope that her calling will attract an increasing number of girls and women.

"The most difficult aspect of the work," she said, "is in the survey camps. I spent six weeks in a camp while I was studying, and the work was unceasing, for we surveyed from early morning until evening, and then drew up plans at night. It is probably not the practical thing for women to do much actual work in the survey camps at this time, but anybody who wishes to be a civil engineer will be able to find quite enough work in actual bridge plans."

"When I was a child nothing interested me more than to watch closely the process of constructing a house. Practical things held my attention, and while my friends were playing with dolls I was usually carving furniture or attempting to make play-houses."

Miss Dennis earnestly repeated her opinion that civil engineering is an interesting and worth-while field of activity for the woman who really wants to work.

"As in the case of every new idea, the ice is broken slowly," she said, "but I believe that women who take up the work—assuming that they have the right mental qualifications—will adapt themselves to it readily and easily."

"And"—with a laugh—"there are always the thrill and delight which one feels when she looks at a bridge for which she has drawn the plans, and imagines that the whole thing is her own achievement."

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS  
ORIGINATED IN MASSACHUSETTSTeacher in Lynn, 27 Years Ago, First Conceived Idea of  
Such an Organization for Mutual Assistance

Twenty-seven years ago, a public school teacher in Lynn, Mass., conceived the idea of closer co-operation between parents and teachers, and recently the founding of the Parent-Teacher Association was celebrated by Myrtle Branch—actually the first society of its kind—which consisted originally of 12 persons. The idea behind the formation of that society has developed until there are not only 10,000 members in the various Parent-Teacher Associations of Massachusetts, but there also are such associations to be found throughout the United States, while an international committee has been formed to extend this work throughout the world.

One of the first to realize the advantages to be gained by the co-operation of teachers and parents was Miss Julia O'Callahan, principal of the Lincoln House School, Myrtle Street. She has given much time and effort to the growth and enlargement of her plan, and because of her close connection with affairs of the association, is able to give an interesting account of the early history of the movement and what it has accomplished. "The happy thought just struck me one day that teachers and mothers might confer and effect a better understanding of each other's problems," said Miss O'Callahan to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in answer to a question concerning the origin of the association. "At first, parents and teachers were invited to my home in the evening, extra chairs were brought in, and we had entertainments, music, and helpful talks, some of the speakers being people of experience in different professions."

Conferred on Every Day Topics  
"We conferred on home training, food, lessons and other subjects, and the whole proceedings were conducted in the pleasantest strain, and were quite informal."

"For a year, we continued to meet in my home, then we transferred our activities to the school building, which at that time consisted of two rooms occupying the same site as the present school. The value of our efforts began to be recognized, and to meet with response from other societies and individuals, and when it became necessary to provide additional funds well still in the early stages of our growth, the Outlook Club of Lynn financed us. People prominent in public life, among them G. H. Martin, president of the State Board of Education, O. Bruce, superintendent, and Mrs. Mary G. Fry, gave a series of talks on various subjects.

"Occasionally, these meetings met with slight interruptions, as electricity in those days was extremely uncertain, but we always had candles at hand, and by the light of these, the lecturers were able successfully to terminate their speeches."

"After two years the Mothers' Congress was held, and two years later we became incorporated with the national state organization, which formed our constitution, so we feel that we really are four years ahead of the others."

"As we became a larger association, we made a request to our committee for more extensive accommodations. We were told that a specially built hall would not be used often enough and so would be wasted."

Persistence Won at Last  
"Our persistence won the day, however, and this present primary school, an eight-room building, with a large assembly hall, was constructed."

"The teachers in a majority of cases were slow at first to grasp the idea of the association, and feared it would mean a heavier burden on their shoulders, but once correctly interpreted, the movement always has had since their approval. Mothers invariably responded readily to all demands on them and their love and help, and loyal co-operation had been of the greatest assistance to the association."

Miss O'Callahan speaks most modestly of her individual share in the achievement, but her quiet manner gives an impression of confident enthusiasm and the praise she bestows on others connected with the work leaves no doubt in the mind of the listener that her fellow workers deserve the warm appreciation she gives them.

The Parent-Teacher Association already has accomplished much in the way of local improvements in schools. The Association, too, takes a keen interest in all legislative undertakings and world problems of the day, and is active in its support of prohibition, disarmament, and film censorship.

because they insist on a reduction in the initiation fee of the union in order to get more help at this port, the present situation is in a deadlock. With arrival in Boston of Anthony J. Ciolek, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, next Thursday, from Buffalo, N. Y., the controversy is expected to come to a head. Union men are firm in their stand and insist that they will not recede from their previous demands. On the other hand, the steamship men practically have lost patience and say they will settle this issue once and for all by declaring an open shop unless the men compromise or accede to their requests.

The steamship people say they are willing to continue to pay the old union scale of 65 cents per hour and if an open shop is declared they will offer that rate of wages. They say that there is plenty of labor available, but that non-union men cannot be used because of their agreement with the union. This agreement expired Oct. 1 and since then the men have been working under the old agreement, pending a settlement of their demands.

**WOMEN IN CONTEST FOR SEAT IN CONGRESS**  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 24.—Republican voters went to the polls in the Sixteenth Congressional District today to determine their nominee to fill the unexpired term of Joseph Walsh, who resigned his seat in the House to become a Superior Court judge in this State. There were no Democratic candidates.

Charles L. Gifford, Republican nominee for the full term, was opposed for the nomination today by Miss Lily F. Darcy of New Bedford, who was secretary to Congressman Walsh for five years. Miss Darcy is the first woman to run for Congress in this State.

ROUND THE WORLD  
FLIGHT DISCUSSEDArmy Air Service Considering  
Feasibility of Project

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Tentative plans for an attempted flight of army airplanes around the world have been under consideration for months by air service officials, but the project has not yet passed the preliminary survey stage. Valuable data on available routes in both directions has been obtained, however, and ultimately it is hoped to send an aerial squadron on the voyage. The project will not be laid before John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, for approval. It was said, until it takes more definite form.

Among the routes considered is that from the Atlantic Coast by way of Iceland and Ireland, and that from the Pacific by way of Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, Siberia, and home by way of Ireland and Iceland. Air service officials said the route offering the most favorable conditions as to prevailing winds would be selected, should the flight be ordered, and it would then become necessary to obtain permission of each of the countries to be traversed before the squadron could start.

STATE PAMPHLET  
MAILED TO VOTERS

To 1,200,000 registered voters of Massachusetts the Secretary of the Commonwealth is today mailing copies of the official state pamphlet of information to the voters, which contains in somewhat legal phraseology and form the details with regard to the five referendums, which are to be submitted to the voters on the ballot Nov. 7.

Particular care has been exercised by the Secretary's office in preparing the envelopes for mailing, and the lists have been checked over to the end that no voter may be overlooked. The Secretary's office has also received proofs of the pamphlet, which will be given to the voters with the state ticket, and the voters' names will be printed on the first page of the candidates for all other offices on pages two and three and the referendums on page four.

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**COLLEGE REGISTRARS TO MEET**  
BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The Maryland Branch of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars will meet at Goucher College, Nov. 3. This will include also by invitation registrars of Delaware and the District of Columbia. Willard M. Hillegeist, registrar of the University of Maryland, is president of the organization.



## ULSTER CHAMPIONS BRITISH EMPIRE

Lecturer Emphasizes Need of  
Tolerance in North and South

Ulster, and her present position in the British Empire, was discussed by William Coote, M. P., from County Tyrone, Ireland, in a lecture last night in the People's Temple, Boston. Mr. Coote also made a plea for subscriptions to assist the Protestants in the south and west of Ireland who had lost their homes and property.

I want to speak of conditions in Ireland, and to speak of the Ireland that is, said Mr. Coote. I wish the American people to realize that the trouble in Ireland up to 40 years ago was the land question. The British Government had treated Ireland generously in its efforts to smooth out the contentions of landlords, tenants and laborers. Large sums of money had been advanced to the district councils to finance a scheme whereby better houses could be built for the tenants. Eighty thousand cottages had been constructed under this plan, each in an acre of rent-free land. They were four-roomed buildings and the rent was only 36 cents. Within a specified period these cottages would belong to the ratepayers.

The man who was respected most throughout Ireland was Arthur J. Balfour, who, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, had done so much in years gone by for the establishment of the fisheries, and for the construction of light railways in the West of Ireland. Mr. Coote said. The British Treasury had supplied the funds for primary education in Ireland, though the Irish children had been robbed of the knowledge of friendship with England from their cradles.

The Northerners, said Mr. Coote, were accused of being "terrible bigots," but the steps taken by the Ulster Parliament, whose members were practically all Orangemen, in appointing a committee to investigate the question of raising a police force, answered this accusation, for it was advised that of 3000 men composing this force, 1000 should be Roman Catholics from the disbanded Royal Irish Constabulary. This measure was apportioned according to the religious population of the six counties.

We want peace, continued Mr. Coote, and we want to mind our own business. If the Southern Irish can improve their education, can keep religion out of politics, and can take the measure of the street, they will help the Ulster people.

James Ray, president of the Ulster League of North America, read resolutions adopted by the British-American Citizens' Committee of Massachusetts, which included the extension of a path to both Protestants and Roman Catholics loyal to the Government, for atrocities committed on them.

## PROBLEMS SOLVED SAYS MR. COOLIDGE

Vice-President Declares Crises  
Met and Disposed of

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 24—Unprecedented crises have been met and disposed of successfully by the present Administration, declared Vice-President Coolidge in an address before a Republican rally here last night. Probably never before in a similar period of peace had such potent questions faced a government of the United States, the Vice-President asserted.

Landing the achievements of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Mr. Coolidge asserted that President Harding's policy of world peace was a most important issue, and declared that the record of the Administration could be laid before the country with utter confidence in the coming elections.

The Nation has been returned to normalcy after one of the most trying periods in its history, Mr. Coolidge said. Co-ordination of rehabilitation projects for war veterans, decreased governmental expenditures and a long record of constructive legislation, were, he said, outstanding points in the Administration's accomplishments. Declaring that relief had been brought to heavily burdened agricultural districts, the Vice-President said that the increased purchasing power of the farmer had been a great factor in the return to prosperity to the Nation.

The speaker made a plea for pan-American unity and increased trade relations with South America.

## MAINE METHODIST CONFERENCES UNITE

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 24—The Maine conference and the East Maine conference of the Methodist Church, which have been separate in existence since 1848, were united in one organization, to be known as the Maine Conference, at a meeting of the commission on conference merger here today.

A draft of the act of incorporation is to be submitted to the next legislature. Among its provisions is one specifying that all invested funds of each conference are to be surrendered under the terms of the act to a board of trustees to represent the new conference, and that all powers and properties inherent in the two are to be vested in the new conference.

**LOWELL LECTURE TONIGHT**  
"The Problems of Modern Astronomy" is the subject of the first of the Lowell Institute series of free public lectures on "The Content and Structure of the Solar System of the Universe," given tonight in Huntington Hall, Boston, at 8 p. m. by Harlow Shapley, Ph. D., Paline professor of astronomy at Harvard University and director of the Harvard College observatory.

**DRUNKEN DRIVER CONVICTED**  
"Driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor is one of the worst offenses I know of," declared Judge Stone in the East Cambridge court in imposing a fine and a sentence of three months in the house of correction upon William A. Hurley of 11 Sherman Street, Everett. The case was appealed.

## Theater Openings in Boston

### "The Rose of Stamboul"

Shubert Theater—First performance in Boston of "The Rose of Stamboul," an operetta in three acts. Music by Leo Fall and Sigmund Romberg. Book and lyrics adapted by Harold Atteridge. Orchestra directed by Vernon Bestor. Produced by Messrs. Shubert. Bestor. Produced by Messrs. Shubert. The cast:

Komal Pasha.....Edward Goffen  
Kondia Bey.....Tessa Kosta  
Achmed Bey.....Marion Green  
Howard Rodney Smith.....Jack Patton  
Rob.....James Barton  
Midell.....Loretta  
Lillian Wagner  
Abdul.....Harrison King  
Rodney Smith.....Charles Prince  
Halide.....Susanna Rossi  
Hassan.....Ridgway Harnoy

This is a good example of Viennese operetta, as usually adapted for the United States with interpolated music and American humor. Mr. Romberg's additional tunes hold their place satisfactorily with Fall's suave melodies, which, truth to tell, have little individual character apart from the theme song, "Rose of Stamboul." It was in this song that Marion Green's baritone had its best expression, though it was heard to good advantage in his duets with Miss Tessa Kosta, a soprano who combines an agreeable presence with good singing ability. The orchestra played at times too loudly last night, but in general was satisfactory.

Mr. Green made a handsome figure of the Turkish diplomatist to whom Kondia (the Rose) is affianced by her father. She disdains the diplomat in favor of a poet whom she has never seen, and runs away to the Riviera, on the night of her marriage, to meet him. It will probably prevent no future playgoer from fully enjoying the progress of the story to add that the diplomatist and the poet prove to be one.

The chief honors of the performance are shared by Mr. Green with James Barton, who is surely the best comic dancer now before the American public. His travesties of Russian and classic dancers set the audience in clamor for more and more of his unaccountable gyrations. His arms and legs fly about with a nonchalance equalled only by the marionettes. Even though they are suspended by wires they appear to have no advantage over Mr. Barton, who appears to carry none of his weight on his feet. The operetta is handsomely staged. It is in Boston for only a fortnight.

E. C. S.

### "Hedda Gabler"

Fine Arts Theater, Boston, evening of Oct. 23, Henri Jewett presents "Hedda Gabler," by Henrik Ibsen. The cast:

Miss Julia Tesman.....Marie Hassell  
Berta.....Katherine Standing  
George Tesman.....Walter Kingsford  
Mrs. Hedda Tesman.....Catherine Willard  
Miss Elvsted.....Jessamine Newcomb  
Eldred Brack.....H. Conway Wingfield  
Juller Lovborg.....E. E. Clive

It was no "girl we take down to dinner" that Miss Willard essayed to portray last evening; rather, the unmitigated prototype of "woman emancipated in the wrong direction." Hedda, since after this play he wrote no more on the theme, Miss Willard's Hedda roused no feeling of sympathy, even while she writhed under the conversation of her husband. You watched with admiration as with consistent artistry she built up a relentless portrait of a repulsive character; but you were watching, and you were not moved. Only with long experience comes the power to make such a character live on the stage.

Mr. Kingsford's Tesman was rather exaggerated, almost a cartoon. Mr. Clive was thoroughly in key with his part, but he pitched it so low that it gave no illusion. Mr. Wingfield, apart from his mannerisms, gave an adequate portrayal of Brack. Miss Newcomb, like Mr. Kingsford, was inclined to overact.

Perhaps it was due in part to the slow pace of last night's performance that the creaks in the machinery of the play were plainly audible. While the great dramatist compels admiration for his craftsmanship as he establishes atmosphere, outlines character and develops dramatic action, it cannot be denied that he is tedious in his exposition in the beginning, and that he violates all the probabilities in putting Mrs. Elvsted happily to work with Tesman a few minutes after she has learned of the tragic end of Lovborg.

L. A. S.

### "Tiger Rose"

"Tiger Rose," a melodrama by Willard Mack, was presented by the players of the Boston Stock Company last night at the St. James Theater. It cast interesting sidelights on an old, old theme and on a people of whom much has been written in recent years. It gave to those of the cast upon whom devolved the duty of interpreting and giving color and plausibility to the author's words and the situations depicted an opportunity to display more than ordinary versatility. None of the distinctive parts failed to meet the demand. Miss Nielson, in the title role, was, of course, the center around which all the other characters and events revolved. She was more at her ease, worked with a finer assurance and with greater spontaneity of action than in any part she has for-

merly taken in Boston. The part was not new to her, and her rendition of the lines and her interpretation of the moods of Rose Boston proved the value, the stow and audience, of thoughtful preparation and natural adaptability to a part.

One sits through the piece really in the atmosphere of the Canadian northwest. The transition is made easier by the homely interior of the home and office of Hector MacCollins, the factor, and by the transplanted dialect which rolls so easily from the tongue of Rudolph Remley. There is, too, the patois of "Pierre LaBey," in the person of Houston Richards, cleverly and not too studiously interpreted. Mr. Darrley and Mr. Kent fall naturally into their roles, one a member of the "Mounted" and the other a derelict doctor, a man without a country. Mr. Gilbert was the hero of the piece—if here there must be, presuming a heroine—but heroes are not made much in the play.

### Boston Stage Notes

Miss Jessie Busley in a travesty on "The Bat" type of mystery play, heads the bill this week at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater. The Braggiotti Sisters dance pleasingly and Craig Campbell, tenor, sings a group of songs of musical worth and value. Frank A. Burr, comedian, is the chief entertainer in this week's offering at the Majestic Theater. He appears in a sketch with Myrtle Rose called "The Substitute," and was recalled again and again last evening by the audience. He also appears in the revue that makes up part of the bill and which contains several good dancing numbers.

Miss Nance O'Neill is coming to the Plymouth Theater for two weeks beginning next Monday night in "Field of Ermine," a drama by Benavente, author of the Spanish play in which she last appeared in Boston, "The Passion Flower."

This is the final week of Miss Francis Larrimore at the Hollis Street Theater in "Nice People." Next Monday Miss Doris Keane comes for a fortnight's engagement in "The Czarina."

"When Knighthood Was in Flower," an elaborate film version of the romantic Tudor novel by Charles Major, with Miss Marion Davies starred, begins an engagement Thursday evening at the Plymouth Theater with Victor Herbert, composer of the incidental music, leading the orchestra. "Little Nellie Kelly" at the Tremont, "The Music Box Revue" at the Colonial, and "Shuffle Along" at the Selwyn are all in the last three weeks of their Boston engagements.

## LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS TO CONVENE

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 24 (Special)—The Maine League of Women Voters is to hold its annual meeting at the Columbia Hotel here on Wednesday, when Mrs. LaRue Brown, one of the national officers, and Mrs. Robert DeNormandie, first regional director, will be among the speakers.

The organization is nonpartisan, and the state president is Miss Mabel Connor of Augusta. Mrs. Arthur L. Bates of Portland is the president of the local society.

The Women Voters, which will act as the hostess organization during the convention. Applications for the new fellowship will be received until Dec. 15, and the award will be made in January or early February, 1923. The term of the scholarship begins on Sept. 1, 1923, and the initial appointment will be for not more than two years, although it can be extended.

## SHOE WORKERS UNION ENTERS CITY CAMPAIGN

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 24 (Special)—The Shoe Workers Protective Union, with several thousand members, has entered into the municipal campaign this year, when a mayor and two aldermen are to be elected for two terms each. Three or four candidates have repudiated the endorsement and state that they do not want it.

Mayor Parkman B. Flanders, who will run for re-nomination and re-election, has been endorsed by the union and has accepted the endorsement. The entrance of the union into politics has aroused some of the members to protest against the methods and activities of the union in the recent labor troubles, claiming that such activities do not represent the wish of the majority.

## LARGE CLARK REGISTRATION

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 24 (Special)—A record student body is registered at Clark University this year. Enrollment includes 213 students for regular courses, and 158 special students. The freshman class is the largest in recent years, attracted by the four-year course offered for the first time by the institution. According to the statistics there are men from every state in the Union, and from Japan, China, Albania, Greece, Russia, and New Mexico studying at the university this term.

## ONE-MAN CARS OPPOSED

Removal of one-man trolley cars from the streets of Malden has been requested of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities by members of the City Council and the Chamber of Commerce of that city. The petitioners say these cars hold up traffic in business streets because of delays in taking and discharging passengers. The department has reserved decision.

## MORE EFFECTIVE DRY LAW SOUGHT

Maine Governor Expected to  
Ask for New Legislation

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 24 (Special)—New legislation to make the prohibition enforcement laws more effective is expected to be recommended by Gov. Percival P. Baxter, who, it is said, is not altogether satisfied with the operation of the present federal and state laws.

It is known that Governor Baxter favors legislation limiting the number of respondents in liquor cases who are placed on parole, making it more difficult for them to get bail, and rendering more effective in practical operation the already existing law regarding jail sentences.

The law regarding the forfeiture of liquor-bearing automobiles also is held to be in need of strengthening. At the present time if the owner of a seized car comes forward and proves to the satisfaction of the court that it was used illegally without his knowledge and consent, the automobile is returned to him. This opens the door to all manner of collusion and trickery. Governor Baxter would have the car forfeited anyway, the new law assuming, perhaps, that the owner should know the uses to which it is put.

Governor Baxter would like to see prohibition absolutely effective and he believes that the incoming Legislature will correct certain abuses that, despite the vigilance of enforcement officers, have appeared in this as well as various other states.

## AMHERST ANNOUNCES \$2000 FELLOWSHIP

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 24—An Amherst memorial fellowship yielding \$2000 a year, to be devoted to the study of social, economic, and political institutions, will be awarded next year, according to announcement made by Prof. Walton H. Hamilton, secretary of the fellowship committee. Any college or university graduate is eligible for appointment.

Eligibility for the award will be based upon evidence of marked mental ability in some branch of the social sciences, economics, politics, and history, and upon promise of original contribution to a particular field of study. Candidates will be preferred who have demonstrated a spirit of service rather than ambition for personal advancement, including selection for life work of a study of the betterment of social conditions through teaching in its broad sense, journalism, and field work.

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## BAY STATE VOTERS ARE WARNED AGAINST POLITICAL CENSORSHIP

Dangers to Freedom of Thought and Expression If Such  
Step Is Taken Pointed Out by Mr. Cole

Potential dangers to freedom of thought and expression—so long held inviolate in the United States—in the proposed law establishing political one-man censorship of motion pictures in Massachusetts are pointed out by Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the Committee of Massachusetts Citizens Against Censorship. The commissioner of public safety, a political appointee already burdened with the numerous duties of his office, must, according to the proposed statute, which will be acted upon by Bay State voters on Nov. 7 as Referendum No. 3, pass on every film before it can be exhibited publicly in the State.

In bringing out a few of the many complications which will result, should referendum be ratified at the elections, Mr. Cole said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: This proposed censorship law contemplates a one-man dictatorship to choose for all the people of Massachusetts just what they may see and read on the screen, and what they may not see and read there. Motion picture news reels in Massachusetts alone reach some 500,000 people each week with news, current events and world happenings, accurately and truthfully pictured on the motion-picture screen. There is no more reason for chopping the truth out of these news reels than there is for submitting to the commissioner of public safety a copy of a newspaper before it goes to press, that he may decide whether or not there is anything in that edition which will be obnoxious to his political party or his constituents. Motion picture news reels are news, and it is important that they be shown to the people before they are "sold news," and in my opinion the pictorial press is entitled to the same consideration as the printed newspaper.

Should Hold to Their Rights  
I believe in the people, and that they should hold tenaciously to their right to decide what they shall see and read; and I believe that their liberty and their choice in the selection of their amusement, instruction and information should not be abridged or controlled by one political censor, who not only can stop the truth in case it might not be to the entire satisfaction of his political colleagues, but also might be able to stop the running for political purposes of films which might twist and pervert the truth.

My committee is composed of citizens who believe that any form of censorship is a dangerous precedent for Massachusetts to establish, whether the subject matter is motion pictures or any other form for free expression of thought. The distance of the step is not so vital as its direction, and we believe sincerely that any form of censorship of free expression is a step in the wrong direction, and that once taken no one can say where it will lead.

As far as motion pictures are concerned, the causes which prompted some well-intentioned people to think that censorship would provide an adequate remedy have been to a large extent removed. No one will deny that the motion pictures of today are of a much higher standard than were the earlier offerings, and that they are growing rapidly and steadily better, both artistically and morally. Tastes differ and so do individual standards, but I affirm that there is a high average of decency in motion pictures which compares most favorably with that of the stage plays, and of articles which appear daily in the press.

Important Issue Is Involved  
We want the screen to tell the truth, but we also want motion pictures to stay out of politics, and to be separated from all political manipulations. The censorship law, if passed, would provide machinery for the very opposite. Similarly, the one-man dictatorship proposed for motion pictures could twist and pervert other activities and beliefs. Will the people of Massachusetts permit such far-reaching power, which affects their thoughts and consequently their mode of living, to be vested in a man in whose selection they have no voice?

A policy of government much greater

## SOCIETY TO AID IN TEACHING HISTORY

Rare Beverly Collection Arranged for School Use

BEVERLY, Mass., Oct. 24 (Special)—A broader field of activity along educational lines is the objective which has prompted officers of the Beverly Historical Society to devote much time and effort in arranging its rare collection of historical papers in indexed bundles and portfolios that the school pupils of this section and students of local history may use them to the maximum advantage. Invitations have been issued to the school department urging that students in classes above the eighth grade avail themselves of the data that has been compiled. The invitation has been accepted and whole classes have visited the house during the last year, according to annual reports of the officers just made public.

The historical house offers a field of education that will increase civic pride and instill a better knowledge of national history, in which Beverly has played an important part in the past, according to Miss Katherine P. Loring, who has been elected president of the society for another year.

Papers which have been packed in sea chests for many years have been brought out during the past year and arranged in suitable form to provide a ready reference. A collection of papers of the Lovett, Thorndikes, Stephens, and others shed much light upon the early industrial life of the community. They include the records of many ships, listing wharfage accounts, invoices of goods, accounts of sales, reports of masters of vessels, and the history of each voyage. These records extend through a period of more than 60 years after the Revolutionary War.

The distinctive possession of the society is the complete records of the Colonial Custom House, which was established in Beverly prior to the National Custom House, when Beverly was one of the five ports of entry on the Atlantic Coast. These were acquired and bound some years ago.

The most valued gift of the past year came from the estate of John I. Baker and includes a complete list of 246 seizures made by British vessels during the war, 1812. This collection is considered almost priceless, due to the fact that it is the only one of its kind in existence, as far as is known.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Palazzo Pitti and Its Future

Florence, Sept. 26. Special Correspondence. The decision voted quite recently by the Consiglio Superiore di Fine Arts for the definitive systematization of Palazzo Pitti, the magnificent royal palace at Florence which was included by King Victor Emmanuel three years ago in his gift to the nation of many of the royal palaces, villas and estates, will be received with general satisfaction, assuring, as it does, a dignified and suitable future for this splendid national monument.

It was in the fifteenth century that Luca Pitti, a wealthy and influential Florentine citizen, desirous of rivaling the Medici, whose power was distasteful to him, conceived the idea of raising a palace so vast and stately "that the doors of the Medici palace should serve as models for the windows of his own"; and entrusted the designing to the celebrated Brunelleschi. In 1441 the work was begun, the main portion being carried up to the central block as high as the roof, at the time of the architect's passing in 1444. The following year Luca Pitti, having well-nigh ruined himself with this great enterprise, fell from power, and the palace remained unfinished. In 1549 it was purchased by the very family whom it had been raised to rival, and became the residence of the Grand Duke Cosimo I, who removed there with his family and court in 1550, although it has always retained the name of its original founder and owner.

Cosimo I and the subsequent Grand Dukes enlarged it still further, adding side wings and making other additions, until it became one of the most magnificent and grandiose of all the Italian palaces.

During the three years' interval since the King transferred Palazzo Pitti to the state a good deal of apprehension has been felt as to its subsequent destiny, various plans having been put forward which would have turned it into a museum, or a school, or a little in keeping with its dignified architectural form and stately traditions; so that it is satisfactory to learn that it will now, with the exception of a quarter set aside for the use of the King and royal family upon their occasional visits to Florence, be utilized for the exhibition of a large number of the art treasures of the city, many of which will be assembled here from the outlying royal villas, and from other galleries

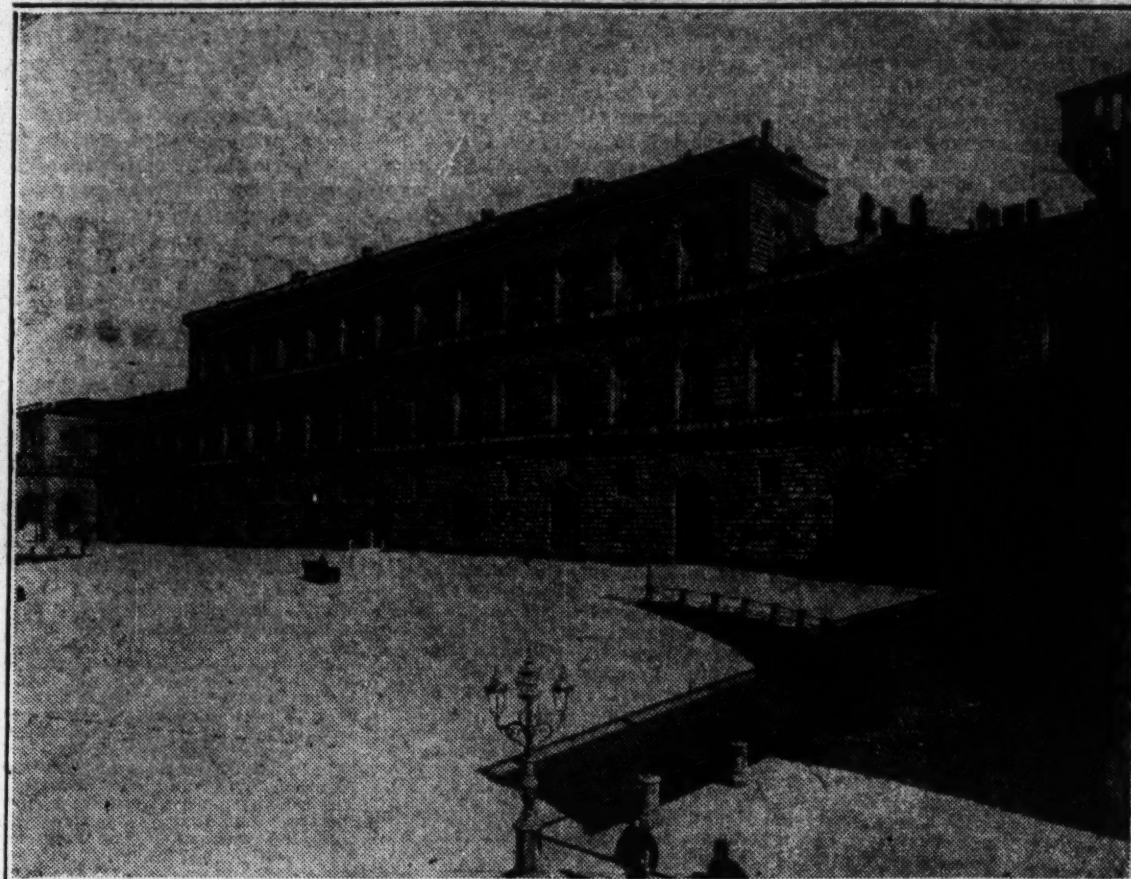
where rearrangements and readjustments have recently been made.

Upon the ground floor the existing exhibition of gold and silversmiths' work, which includes examples of the work of Benvenuto Cellini and other famous masters of the Renaissance, will be enlarged by the addition of the gems, gold work, ivories, crystals and other like treasures which were heretofore divided between the Pitti Palace, the Uffizi galleries and the National Museum, and to these will be added like objects of value which have been recently restored by Austria. Thus the great collection amassed by the houses of Medici and Lorraine will be once more gathered together and displayed as a whole.

Another suite of rooms will be used for the exhibition of the porcelains and precious stuffs which are now dispersed in various parts of the palace and in other museums of the city, while a large additional space will be allotted to the existing great collection of pictures which has long been one of the glories of Palazzo Pitti.

The magnificently decorated series of salons on the first floor will be arranged with furniture, tapestries, pictures, bronzes and other works of art, selected from those already distributed among the rooms of the palace, with the addition of others brought from the villas of Castello, Petraia and Poggio a Caiano, all of which royal estates were long in the King's gift. These rooms will, on occasion, be able to serve thus, on occasion, be able to serve for royal receptions and other like functions. Upon an upper floor the works from the modern gallery of art will find a place, the series of self-portraits of artists, at present housed there, then returning to their original and rightful home in the Uffizi Gallery.

It is also satisfactory to know that the same commission assigned to the palace and its art treasures is to have the control and maintenance of the splendid Boboli Gardens which lie behind, and laid out by Tribolo by order of Cosimo I, were extended by Buontalenti; and it is to be hoped that these new commissioners may show themselves sufficiently active-minded and public-spirited to go beyond the matter of merely fit maintenance, and may see their way to throw these lovely old gardens open to the public every day and all day, instead of, as now, merely for a few hours twice a week. D. N. L.



Palace Given to Florence by King Emmanuel as an Art Museum

## New York Autumn Art Season Under Way

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Like the "host of golden daffodils" that burst upon the poet's vision, the manifold art which is filling the galleries in unending sequence this month gives many new opportunities for pleasant speculation, many lingering memories to "flash upon that inward eye." At the Ehrlich Galleries six artists from the Silvermine colony in Connecticut have encamped for a while, and have brought interesting spoils from their happy hunting ground.

Charles Reiffel is a landscapist every inch of the way. He is truthfully eloquent about the rolling hills and valleys of the Silvermine country, but somehow all the while he is telling one about Arcady. His poetry rings true because his material sense of vision is founded on fact. Long years of training with brush and pencil have filled his memory with a wealth of accurate information about natural beauty; and this wealth has been poured into a sort of Chaucerian tale, where necessity is not the mother of invention, but invention annuls the necessity of obeying the material vision. And so, in his three canvases shown here, is a sublimated buoyancy, a compelling rhythm of style and content that delights and exhilarates. Mr. Reiffel paints with brushes full of rich, harmonious color, sings with a heart full of gratefulness for the bounty of nature.

D. Putnam Brinley is seen in three paintings of decorative value, significant in the light of his recent canvases as stepping-stones to a further field of achievement. "The King Goes a-Hunting" shows his leaning to the Gothic in adapting the mille-fleurs style for telling his story. His landscape and flower study are frankly representation, but stated with the emphasis on design again. His recent paintings, exhibited at Silvermine in September, are a unique blending of representation and pure design; they take the ordinary details of life, weave them into a sort of Chaucerian tale, adorning the whole with a thoroughly up-to-date flourish and humor. Carl Schmitt confirms the impression recently made by his exhibition further up the avenue of the deep, searching penetration of vision evinced by his paintings. His subjects are religious, his style savoring somewhat of the mysticism of El Greco; his color the gamut of possible combination and contrast like quick flame, and his form conforms to the central theme as the outer sheath of a spiral shell to its inner convolutions. H. L. Hildebrandt has two well-made portraits and a landscape in this show, and Bernhard Gutman contributes a view of Monhegan Island and of a city square.

Howard Chandler Christy makes his bow at the Ainslie Galleries this week and presents a large company of distinguished sitters. He has nimbly leaped the dividing line that divides illustration and portraiture, and has brought all the enthusiasm and finished technique of the latter to his magazine public into the more exacting work. His tireless quest for excellence has led him out of the one art into the broader opportunities of the other. These portraits are unmistakably a la Christy, vital, truthful documents of contemporary Americans.

President Harding heads the list of sitters. This portrait is commanding and authoritative; it was painted last spring at the White House at the President's wish in five sittings snatched from the pressure of office, and is a close study by one who has known and admired him these many years. Will H. Hays, former Postmaster-General, now president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, is Mr. Christy's most recent canvas. A portrait of the artist's wife is in a happy vein, the blue greens of her gown and large garden hat setting off the fair complexion and hair. Mrs. Lloyd Bowers, in black with a large lawn-colored fan, is a striking arrangement, following the full-length portrait of Mrs. William T. Dewart in brilliant pink. Mrs. A. P. Moore (Lillian Russell) is a fine likeness of the well-known actress, the dominant color occurring in a blue pailletted gown. Two other portraits call for mention, those of George Christian, secretary to President Harding, and Lieut. Warren Christian, painted in uniform. The artist has

caught in both these men the very essentials of good portraiture and made them very engaging and human. The humanities are all to the front in Mr. Christy's work and his painting qualifications are not far behind.

At the Knoedler Galleries there is being presented an excellent collection of lithographs by Bolton Brown. Mr. Brown adheres strictly to the process of lithography as an art process rather than as a method of reproduction, and by his knowledge and skill in the various technical requirements of this art has acquired a wide range of expression and a well-deserved standing among the foremost lithographers. Mr. Brown works with an unlabored touch, catching the running lines of tree and terrain, rounding out the lights and shades with fine assurance. "At Zurich" is a remarkable study of a wide sheet of water under shifting clouds, the clear surface quality maintained through all the many changes. The literal side of nature is foremost in these lithographs, and often yields designs of distinction.

Eugene V. Brewster is appearing in a double capacity—as a photographer at the Bookery Art Galleries and as a painter at the Misses Hill's galleries—although he is lawyer, author, editor, publicist, publisher, and man of affairs as well. As an avocation he began experimenting with photography, which led him to master its technicalities, until awards in public exhibitions placed him definitely in the ranks of artist photographers. His prints are poetic, transcriptions of nature in her many moods, gay or somber; they are beautiful records of these fleeting effects, retaining them for our delight. As a painter Mr. Brewster is no novice, and has appeared publicly in other galleries. His landscapes hark back to the Hudson River school, and show him the lover of the woods and streams in the changing light of dawn and evening. It is always a splendid proof of latent power what business men invade the field of art.

"Nineteen Fantasies in Oil" by James Francis Brown are also on exhibition at the Ainslie Galleries. Quaint fancies are the threads on which the artist hangs his bright colors and little trinkets, stories in smoke, chiffon-made fancies, figures in tulle, dolls and clowns scamper across the canvases and make patterns of interesting and unusual character. Mr. Brown is an able painter and invests his fancies with considerable force and undoubted charm. Quality and craftsmanship occur in them all and so keep the exhibition in a high plane. R. F.

## "Persons Unknown"

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—E. Ray Goetz presents "Persons Unknown," a new play in three acts by Robert Housum, author of "The Gypsy Trail" with Martha Hedman and John Milner. Staged by W. H. Gilmore. The Shubert Theater, New Haven, Conn., Oct. 19. The cast:

Harry Sheridan.....John Milner  
Peter Sheridan.....Hugh Huntley  
Blount.....Percy Carr  
Margaret Lawton.....Martha Hedman  
Dillon.....Averell Harris  
Nicholas Gregory.....Phillip Lord

Mr. Housum's new play is an old-fashioned crook melodrama of "The Sign on the Door" type, but with a larger admixture of the more useful ingredients than Mr. Channing Pollock's play possessed. It is neither so clever nor so thrilling, in spite of certain outward similarities in the formula. But for those who enjoy stories about detectives, stolen pictures, and other inexplicable crimes it will serve as a fair evening full of these details.

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## Books and Bookmen

ROBERT FROST, at the close of his first lecture of the season, given Monday morning at the College Club, Boston, said that a new volume of his poetry will appear within a year and that Heinemann, who has recently taken charge of his books in England, will reprint "A Boy's Will," "North of Boston," and "Mountain Interval" in the spring. Mr. Frost has definitely decided to accept for another year the fellowship at the University of Michigan which he held last year. He will be less occupied, however, with social engagements than during last year for the university desires to emphasize the fact that the fellowship was established in order that Michigan might be a patron of the arts, rather than that the undergraduates might be benefited directly by the presence of a poet on the campus.

"Paul's Wife" was among the recent poems read Monday by Mr. Frost in the first of a series of lectures by American poets for the benefit of the International Institute for Girls in Spain. It led him into an explanation of the modern antipathy to the poet Tennyson and to a consideration of the new art in literature and painting. "If I had to say two or three things to help anyone get an idea of the new poetry in the wrong way—that is, by gathering phrases which seem to say something—I would remind them that the new poetry is essentially narrative and that it differs from the old in that the character of the writer shows through. The Moderns feel an obligation to be frank. Too frank sometimes? No, let them be frank, and if we don't like it we can throw it out of the window. Tennyson was a rough man, but where in all his thick volume is there anything rough?"

"Tennyson," Mr. Frost said earlier, "loomed so large that people of his day could not see back of him—could not see back to the poets who wrote different and better poetry. For this reason many young men today can see little good in him."

Joseph Warren Beach of the University of Minnesota thinks it would be interesting to have the various novelists' methods classified, and, in the case of the great writers, to have available a somewhat detailed description of their practice. His "The Technique of Thomas Hardy" (Chicago University Press) is a further following out of his own proposal, for he already has written "The Method of Henry James."

This second work is distinctly a book on craftsmanship, analyzing minutely Hardy's tools and methods. One early chapter is devoted to the setting of the stories. The background, which Hardy has made his own, just as Philipps has taken possession of Dartmoor, is the Wessex region. Not only does he present the outward physical scenes and features of Wessex most vividly—How well we know Egdon Heath, Weatherbury, and Blackmoor—but with equal vividness he weaves a "social background" made up of the numerous characters from this Wessex peasantry. These humble characters are almost invariably treated in a light and playful manner, and they constitute the "comic relief" in the generally somber stories.

To emphasize the strong dramatic element which dominates Hardy's best

novels, a full chapter is devoted to a careful analysis of "The Return of the Native," the first in which this great power is strikingly manifest. Other chapters are given to a discussion of the author's use of pathos and to the part which abstract truth plays in producing dramatic situations.

## New York Theater Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Announcement of the season's lectures under the auspices of the New York Drama League has been issued. First will be a discussion of "The Business Management of a Theater," by Brock Pemberton. "Stage Lighting" will be the subject of Basil Jones. Lee Simonson will talk on "Stage Settings," demonstrating one of his settings to be on exhibition at the time of his lecture. Norman-Bel Geddes will lecture on "The Playhouse of the Future," dealing with a type of theater entirely new to the United States. B. Iden Payne, stage director, will explain in another lecture the procedure in "Casting a Play." "The Dramatic Critic and the Public" will be discussed by Alexander Woolcott, recently of the Times, now with the New York Herald as dramatic critic.

Alla Nazimova, who has been devoting herself exclusively to pictures in recent seasons, will return to the stage next month in "Willa," by Ferenc Herzel, adapted by Louis K. Anspacher. She will appear under the direction of Charles Bryant, her husband.

The Corcoran Gallery in Washington is holding a special exhibition of paintings by Daniel Garber, Robert Henri, and Frederick S. Warrick, which will be on through Nov. 6.

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## FRANCE NOW SOBER OVER TURKISH ISSUE

Deeply Affected by Turkey's  
Return to Europe—Sentimental  
Reprisals Responsible

PARIS, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—It must not be supposed that if France made up her mind to avoid fighting the Turks at any cost, she had no qualms about the danger of surrendering once more the keys of the Straits to the country which has misused them. Whatever motives may have inspired the Government and people, it is certain that when it came actually to putting their head in the jaws of the Turkish monster, they grew uneasy. They had encouraged the Kemalists much, they had helped them diplomatically and in other ways, they had committed themselves to various economic considerations, but even France became aware of the exceedingly perilous character of the rôle she had played and fervently prayed that the Kemalists would moderate their demands.

Such writers as Pertainax, who is usually wholehearted on the side of the Poincaré policy, was alarmed, and very wisely pointed out that France must, in the matter of the waters, give every support to the British. He warned his own Government against the folly of seeking some kind of "sentimental reprisals for the injury inflicted on France in the German affair." Perhaps the key to much may be found in this phrase. England has thwarted France in Germany. Why should France not thwart England in Turkey? Consciously or unconsciously, that question is at the back of many French minds, and the suggestion of Pertainax lets loose a flood of light on the French mentality.

**French Change of Mentality**  
But sentimental reprisals usually take the form of an old English colloquialism may be permitted—cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. The French, rejoicing in the British as well as the Greek failure, suddenly grew grave. They grew grave about the possibilities of war, but they grew equally grave about the possibilities of peace. The freedom of the Straits concerns France as much as it concerns England. France cannot look on unmoved at the Turkish recovery of power in Europe.

There is a prospect of other wars. There is a prospect of great mischief being done. When the Turks feel their feet and realize that they have brought two great Western powers to heel, their demands will probably grow insatiable and their pretensions and arrogance insufferable. The peace-making is a process which gives France pause, and she is very much more sober now that she realizes the consequences.

In my cabled messages I set out impartially the pro-Turkish spirit of France, but it is only fair to add that thinking men in France are distressed at the length to which the Government went. Their anguish is that the British Government was amazingly tactless. It is not sufficient to be right. One must be right in form as well as in fact. And some of the British declarations certainly breathed a bellicose spirit and frightened the French further than they wished to go.

Lord Curzon himself, when in Paris made no secret to those who are privileged to talk freely with him of the blunders that have been made. They were blunders of expression, but it is precisely this kind of blunder which is most mischievous. The French case is that she was prepared to support England unreservedly in preserving the freedom of the Straits, but that when she saw—as she considered—the British Government

heading recklessly for war, she withdrew entirely and separated herself from the British.

Nevertheless, after this unfortunate division which was increased by further mistakes, France, committed to the Turkish cause, began to fear that she had acted rather foolishly. It would be possible to quote half a dozen of the most authoritative French publicists in this sense, though the popular newspapers gave a totally different impression. It will perhaps suffice if one refers to the diatribe against the stupid diplomatic methods compounded of personal animosity and national prejudices, which was written by André Tardieu. He showed that whatever might be thought of the behavior of the Greeks under Constantine or of the Turks who have caused the war to be prolonged and so have done irreparable harm to France, what had really to be considered were European interests as a whole.

**Interests of Civilization**  
Even if one excluded sentiment—and sentimental reprisals—at least France should safeguard her own interests and the interests of civilization. What had happened was that England and France had opposed each other on two different terrains—Germany and the Near East—merely because they had fallen out with each other, and in pursuance of their quarrels forgot their common interests and took a pride and pleasure in committing the same faults as each other, provided they injured each other. Many according to this argument thus obtained the Rapallo Treaty and the moratorium. Turkey obtained Smyrna and her re-entry into Europe.

Whenever one of the Channel countries represented a general interest—France against Germany, England against Turkey—was sure to have the other country in opposition. Moreover it was always the country that was right which, by committing errors of form, was obliged finally to yield in substance. At London and at Paris, whenever a Prime Minister failed, his partisans immediately blamed the other Prime Minister. If Mr. Lloyd George is in error, wrote Mr. Tardieu, the Daily Chronicle is there to accuse Mr. Poincaré. If Mr. Poincaré is wrong, the Matin can be relied upon to blame Mr. Lloyd George.

**Ills of Europe**  
There is much truth in this contention, and most of the ills of Europe arise from these foolish quarrels, these collisions of amour-propre. They had much to do with the attitude of France towards the Near East problem. If only the two countries could make up their minds to drop their antagonism and really work together for the good of all, the Turk as well as the German could be effectively dealt with. But while they are at logger-heads nothing will go right in Europe or in the Near East.

This is the secret of much that may puzzle the observer in America. This is undoubtedly the secret of many preposterous French acts which tended to buttress up the Turkish Empire just when it was collapsing. Naturally war was not wanted by anyone but it may properly be urged that the French method of enfeebling the British arm for the benefit of the Turks was precisely the way to encourage the Turks to make war. Had war been made, the consequences for France would have been disastrous. In the event of a British victory England might legitimately have asked France to stand aside in the peace making as she had stood aside in the fighting, and have obtained exclusive benefits distasteful to France. Had England on the contrary sustained a reverse with all its incalculable results, then it would have been French prestige which would have suffered equally in the eyes of the Turks, and the whole world would have accused France of deserting her ally in the firing line and to have run away from peril.

## GERMAN PROFESSORS UNITE TO SECURE BETTER SALARIES

"Trade Union" Is Formed to Promote Position of Intellectual Workers—Pay Is Now Small

EISENACH, Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence)—It is only natural that under the present financial conditions in Germany the poor pay of intellectual workers should have developed into a real calamity. This is the reason why the Verein für Sozialpolitik, Germany's most representative organization for social reform, made an inquiry into the causes and effects of the present pauperization and put up the problem for debate on the second and last day of its Eisenach meeting.

Prof. Alfred Weber of Heidelberg University gave an introductory lecture in which he tried to lay bare the roots of the evil which is all the greater as it is not only a problem of the present, but also for the future generations of German men and women. The distressed class is pretty large. It comprises authors, journalists, natural scientists, artists, high officials, clergymen, lawyers, architects and engineers. A mass of educated people in all professions are suffering from the depreciation of German money.

The members of the intellectual classes of today are in intellectualism to the fact that their fathers and grandfathers were wealthy enough to give their sons and daughters time for years of study before they went into a profession in order to earn money themselves. They owed their intellectualism and the freedom to develop it to the investments of their families. This class is decreasing with the dwindling away of fortunes into nothingness. A parallel development is going on in all countries. But the development has been very much more rapid and fatal in Germany. Whereas working people and lower officials have been able to raise their incomes to 70 and 80 per cent of their pre-war wages, higher officials only get about 25 per cent of what the pre-war salaries were worth. This is a catastrophe and it clearly shows one of the roots of the present calamity, namely, that the intellectual class is less able to help itself than all others, because it disdains the means of striking.

Germany cannot, however, afford to

lose her intellectual class and therefore the State ought to be deeply interested in the problem, preserving a class which is of the highest value to the commonwealth. It seems unlikely that it should be able to recover the wealth which alone made the existence of this class possible in former years. Therefore it is necessary to find a basis for it. Professor Weber hopes to find this new basis in a combination of practical and theoretical work, so that the income is derived from the first, whereas the second flows out of an inner necessity which since time immemorial has been the source from which all great achievements have sprung.

But if such achievements are still to be possible in an impoverished Germany, means must be found to keep alive the organs of intellectual work. The libraries, universities and academies must be kept up by the State even at great sacrifice. This class of workers will also have to give up their fear of trade unionism and combine in order to gain greater influence and better payment. Only thus the background which is all-important for the keeping up of a healthy commonwealth will be preserved.

The debate had an immediate practical result, as on the following day a union of professors and lecturers of political economy was formed which is to serve the professional and scientific interests of this important class of intellectual workers. Prof. Adolph Weber of Munich University was elected president.

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By E. I. FARRINGTON

THERE are few among the products of garden or greenhouse that are so rich in legend, in historical interest and in literary allusion as the Chrysanthemum, the Golden Flower of the East. No flower has been the subject of so many books, except perhaps, the Rose. None has undergone greater transformations or gained to a greater extent in size and splendor. At a season when other flowers are scarce, Chrysanthemums come by the thousands to fill the florists' windows and to serve as decorations on all sorts of festive occasions. Someone has written of the Chrysanthemum with poetic truth that

It fills with joy the floral breach  
Twixt waning Summer and welcome Spring.

While the Chrysanthemum is popularly supposed to be a native of Japan, the truth is that the Japanese introduced it from China, as they have many other fine plants which have come to be closely associated with their island. Yet this introduction was made such a long time ago that no record of the date remains. There are not many garden flowers which the Japanese hold in high esteem, but the Chrysanthemum has been given a peculiarly intimate place in their affections. Even royalty has paid it tribute, causing the blossom, conventionalized but none the less distinct, to appear on the seal of the Emperor as well as on the Japanese stamps and coins. Moreover, the Emperor who was on the throne in 900 A. D. established a great Chrysanthemum fête, which has been continued to this day.

**Its Immigration to England**  
It was early in the nineteenth century that the Chrysanthemum began to attract attention in England, although it had been introduced some years before. Of a sudden it gained immense favor. One writer of the day said: "Like the roses of China, Chrysanthemums soon escaped from the conservatories of the curious and as rapidly spread themselves over every part of the island, filling the windows of the cottages and the parterres of the opulent with their autumnal beauties, that now vie with the China Aster in variety of color and glory."

The interest aroused a century or more ago has persisted all down the years. Indeed, it has increased with the constant addition of new and wonderfully improved varieties. Now Chrysanthemums are grown by the thousands in greenhouses which cover hundreds of acres, for it is one of the comparatively few winter flowers which can be raised to perfection in the English climate. One English writer of prominence declares: "No country in the world grows Chrysanthemums as well as we do," and doubtless the boast is justified.

**France Contributes Pompons**  
France, however, has had its share in the development of the Autumn Queen, for it was in a French garden that the pompons were first grown with marked success. To be sure, it was an Englishman, Robert Fortune, who gave this type of flower to the Western world, having found it on an island near the east coast of China; but the French growers gave it the name it has continued to bear, basing it on its resemblance to the tufts or pompons which the soldiers wear on their caps.

The pompons are the small flowered "mums" grown out of doors, while the large, loose-flowered kinds raised under glass represent the Japanese types. To some extent crosses between the two types are being grown in gardens, both in America and in the Old World, having taken on much of the hardness of the pompons.

It would seem as if there should be a record of such an outstanding horticultural event as the introduction of the Chrysanthemum to America, but no such record can be found. Certain it is that several varieties were exhibited by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston in 1830, and there is a tradition that the first greenhouse ever built in the United States for housing Chrysanthemums

was one at South Framingham, Mass., which is still standing. This house, which is of lean-to construction, was put up 74 years ago and is highly cherished by its owner, Mr. J. T. Butterworth, who has an international reputation as an orchid grower.

Much of the early history of the Chrysanthemum in America centers around Boston, and it was Dr. H. P. Walcott of Cambridge, who first exhibited seedlings raised in his own garden. Of late years several experts have produced novelties of merit, which are to be seen at all the large shows, although the commercial florists stick to a comparatively few varieties that are easy to handle and appeal to the popular taste.

Flowers of almost unbelievable size are to be seen at the shows, as well as many unique and strange creations, especially among the Japanese Anemone type, with raised disks and petals that droop like a curious floral hoop-skirt. It is difficult to realize that such flowers have been evolved from the single, daisy-like Chrysanthemum of China.

**Society Lists 3000 Varieties**  
Naturally, various organizations of Chrysanthemum growers and admirers have been formed. One of the most important is the Chrysanthemum Society of America, which was organized in 1890, and which publishes a most valuable report. It is significant that the society has listed 3000 varieties of the Chrysanthemum, giving the details of their introduction. It passes upon new varieties and each year holds a grand exhibition. St. Louis, Mo., will have this year's exhibition and the date fixed is Nov. 7-12. It will be held in connection with the annual exhibit of the St. Louis Flower Show Association.

While yellow is the color most commonly associated with the Chrysanthemum, many other colors are to be seen at the shows, and of course white "mums" are sold by all the florists. Some of the newer shades among the large flowering varieties are charming and as all garden makers know, the outdoor forms have a considerable color range. It is said that Japan has even a blue Chrysanthemum. After all, though, it is as a yellow bloom that this welcome Chinese immigrant is best known and most admired, for it has won its way into the affections of nations and peoples as the "Golden Flower of the East."

**AMERICAN SHIPS REACH CHINA**  
HONG KONG, Oct. 24 (By The Associated Press)—The forty-third American Naval Division, led by the flagship Blackhawk and bringing the destroyers Peary, Pillsbury, Pope, Truxton, John D. Ford and Paul Jones, arrived here last evening. Four hundred American sailors and 100 Chinese crew members were entertained at tiffin at the City Hall.

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## ONE MAKE OF CAR WINS MOST RACES HELD AT LE MANS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 26—The light car races held recently on the Le Mans Circuit were remarkable not so much for their international character as for the fact that they resulted in another decisive victory for those cars which had won all the important long-distance European events held earlier in the year.

In the race for 1500 c. c. cars, K. Lee Guinness scored another win in first class motor events by completing the 375½-mile course in 5h. 12m. 7s., an average speed of 72.8 miles an hour. His record lap—a little over 10 miles—was covered at 77½ miles an hour, and the flying kilometer at 94½ miles an hour.

Albert Divo finished second, about 5s. behind the leader, and H. O. D. Seagrave was third with 5h. 55m. 21s. The first three in drove cars of the same make. The special cup for regularity also was won by Albert Divo.

In the race open to cycle-cars of 1100 c. c. for the French Cycle-Car Grand Prix over the same course, R. Benoit led 13 other competitors in this class, and won the premier award by driving his little car 246½ miles in 4h. 1m. 37s.—51.25 miles an hour. Four minutes later, P. Devaux arrived in a car of the same make, the third car driven by M. Fardeau being three minutes behind that of M. Devaux. The keenness of this race at certain points may be judged from the fact that at 53 miles—five laps—only 3½ minutes separated the first seven cars, with three cars tied for third place, with only a half-minute's difference between first and second.

The race for cycle-cars of 750 c. c. was won by M. Senachal, who completed the course of 182½ miles in 3h. 23m. 37s., or 48.6 miles an hour.

Mme. Gourard-Morris, who finished in 4h. 29m. 21s., was second, with M. Hibbert about three minutes later, third. The two cycle-car races were run simultaneously from a flying start.

**AUSTRALIA TO EXHIBIT**  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 1—Preparations are being made for Australia's participation in the British Empire exhibition to be opened in London in April, 1924, and the various cabinets have approved a proposal providing for a central commission and state committees to supervise Australia's exhibits. Immediate efforts will be made to obtain and prepare the various exhibits, for which £200,000 has been provided, the Commonwealth contributing £115,000 and the states the remaining £85,000 on a per capita basis.

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## SPAIN MAKES FIRST MOVE IN PACIFIC POLICY IN MOROCCO

General Burguete's Warlike Plans Are Brought to Halt by Government

MADRID, Spain, Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Events are now moving rapidly in the effort to materialize the new Spanish policy of the pacification of Morocco by civil rather than military means, without dispensing with the latter altogether. Some important developments have taken place. General Burguete, the new High Commissioner in the Spanish zone, recently came up to Madrid from Tetuan with—as everybody believed and still believes, despite certain denials uttered with the best of motives—the intention of resigning having fallen into difficulties with the Government upon the question of an advance upon Alhucemas, the headquarters of Abd el Krim and the Rifian rebels and the key to the whole Rifian coast.

On General Burguete's appointment the Government traced out before him in detail its idea of the policy to be pursued, the underlying idea of which was that pacificatory measures in accordance with a scheme for the implantation of a civil protectorate should be employed whenever possible, that military effort should be exercised when circumstances demanded it, but only then, and that Spain should try to reach Alhucemas by a combination of political and military measures, more of the former than the latter.

But General Burguete had no sooner settled down in Morocco than he set about starting a big military advance upon Alhucemas in the old Spanish style, and immediately afterward he was announced as coming to Madrid. It is quite certain that the Government gave him a severe lecture, and the alternative of doing as he was told or of losing his post.

If, in spite of qualifications and denials, there were any doubt about the Government's attitude and disposition, it is removed by statements made by the Premier, Sanchez Guerra himself. He says:

Nobody concerned can plead ignorance about the Government's plans in reference to Morocco. General Burguete accepted them, because if he had not done so he would not have been High Commissioner. The plan being acted upon today is the same as that traced before General Burguete when the high commissionership was offered to him.

The Government never said it would abandon abruptly military action for political, because that cannot be done, as night is not changed abruptly to day, the dawn intervening. But definitely and finally the Civil Protectorate is being advanced.

General Burguete seems to have accepted the situation with a good grace and has gone back to Tetuan declaring that he is in complete accord with the Government and has high hopes for the future. The remarking incidentally apropos of Raisuli, that he thought it

would be quite a good thing if arrangements were made for him to occupy his old residence at Tazrut in the heart of the country which Spain has been at such effort during the last few years to dominate. The probability was, therefore, that he would settle at Tazrut, an idea being considered for the detention there, for a time at all events, of members of his family as hostages for his good behavior in the present crisis.

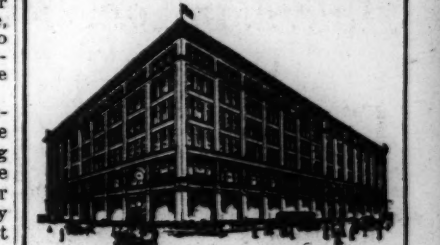
As to general Spanish action in Morocco, the High Commissioner says with emphasis that he had never entertained the idea of conducting a war in Morocco, as some people seem to have imagined. He then makes a remarkably optimistic declaration. He says that by next January it will be possible for Spaniards to traverse the Spanish zone from Melilla in the east through the Rifian country to Tetuan by road, as they have never done hitherto, this signifying the capture or yielding of Alhucemas and the pacification of the Rifian rebel country. Alhucemas now, as for long past, blocks the way in the middle. It is a wild country, and the General's promise, which was not asked of him, appears rash. But he says that if he fails to do all this by next January, being more than all other Spanish generals put together have accomplished, he will consider himself a failure and will resign immediately.

The general policy of the Government is now set forth in the following terms:

Control over Morocco is necessary to the existence of Spain. Military effort should be only supplementary to civil and political. The Protectorate can be established in particular regions and will be so established accordingly. The Protectorate is the essential object of Spanish action, and not military occupation. It should be established with the active assistance of friendly and influential Moors, and Spanish political action must be directed toward obtaining this sympathetic assistance. It is a social, legal, economic and financial system, having for its basis the idea that the Moors may live their own lives with the protection of Spanish civilization, to the advantages and superiority of which they should be attracted.

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## FORD WITHDRAWS FROM CUP RACES

Captain and Crew Maintain They Have Already Won the Halifax Trophy

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 24.—The Gloucesterman Henry Ford today definitely withdrew from the racing for the international fishing schooner championship of the North Atlantic. Capt. Clayton Morrissey, asserting that his boat and his men had already won the two races from the Canadian champion Bluenose yesterday for possession of the title trophy, put pig iron ballast aboard preparatory to going fishing.

By his act in putting ballast aboard Captain Morrissey, under the conditions of the deed of gift, automatically eliminated his vessel from the series. The deed of gift provision reads: "No ballast shall be taken on or put off the competing vessels during the series."

Capt. G. F. Peeples of Gloucester, chairman of the race subcommittee, asserting that the international committee had authority in the matter, added that it would seem to him that Morrissey was not definitely out of it. Captain Morrissey in this act of withdrawal relinquished claim not only to the cup, but to at least \$2000 and possibly \$3000 of prize money. These sums, respectively, were the loser's and winner's shares.

"It has cost me and my men enough already so that the matter of a few thousand dollars does not count against the principle involved," Captain Morrissey said when questioned as to the probable disposition of the purse.

On the deck of the Henry Ford, while supervising the stowage of the ballast, Morrissey talked with his first cousin, Capt. H. J. Larkin, skipper of the Mayflower. They have an agreement to meet after the series if Morrissey was the winner. The Ford's skipper said today that he wanted to go fishing as soon as possible, but that if Larkin insisted there might be a race with the Mayflower only.

The Mayflower, sailing over the course covered by the racing schooners yesterday, showed a speed on the first two legs so far surpassing that of the Henry Ford and the Bluenose that there was no question of her supremacy under the prevailing conditions.

Gloucester showed a hope that racing would be resumed tomorrow by declaring it a holiday with all the retail stores closed. Officially, the racing arrangements provided for a continuation of the contest by announcing that the Canadian destroyer Patriot would take her post at the start as the official boat and with the committee on board. The Bluenose would be out there prepared to race. Captain Walters said, after deciding that no overhauling of the underbody after yesterday's grounding was necessary, Jonathan Raymond, substitute member of the international committee and part owner of the Ford, spent the day trying to round up Captain Morrissey and his men for a dinner at the Raymond home tonight with a view to having them consider again completion of the series.

Nova Scotia representatives, it was said, agreed last night to the postponement of the race until Wednesday, notwithstanding the prospect of a brisk blow favorable to the Bluenose today, with the definite understanding that Captain Morrissey would race.

The method by which Captain Morrissey's act in putting ballast aboard with the intention of fishing (thus violating the conditions of the contest if it is to be resumed) might be met was a subject of speculation. Re-measurement of the vessel might solve it.

H. R. Silver of Halifax, chairman of the board of trustees under the deed of gift, saying that at present there was no question for the trustees to consider and that he would not commit himself, added that the international committee, as he saw it, was without authority to change the rules. The Nova Scotia delegation, it is known today that at last night's meeting of the international committee, when they offered to hand over the cup to the Henry Ford "if it was acceptable in that way," four American committee men present jumped to their feet and said they didn't want it that way, that they wouldn't take it that way, and they all expected to win it without a flaw.

The racing had been postponed today on the representation that Captain Morrissey was not in shape to race. He was aboard his boat this morning supervising the work of converting her again from a racing schooner to a working vessel. It was with the assertion that if the Henry Ford won again yesterday they would consider the cup was theirs and would race no more that the men of the Ford abandoned their mutiny and jumped aboard yesterday, he said.

The international committee persisting in this attitude of denying us the victory we won Saturday by calling it no contest because they got their signals mixed up, does not help things and only shows we have nothing to gain by going further," he declared.

Captain Morrissey said that he might or might not meet the Boston fishing schooner Mayflower in a subsequent race today in the event of a race with the Mayflower, he said: "Well, we can race with it if we have to, but most of it can be taken off in jig time."

The decision of the Henry Ford's skipper to give up what he thought was the fruitless racing for the international cup had the support of his men, although it was said his associ-

ates in ownership of the vessel were not consulted. One of these, Jonathan Raymond, a substitute member of the international committee who had sought review of the racing subcommittee's findings, said he would like to see the fishermen race again and he the Ford treble clinch its claim to the championship, but added that the skipper's word went. As a matter of fact, Captain Morrissey owns the largest share in the boat.

The pleas of Mrs. Raymond, wife of the committee member, added to those of Secretary of the Navy Denby, were the deciding factor yesterday in inducing members of the Ford's crew to race again.

The Bluenose was being prepared for more racing today. While her crew repaired minor damages to the rigging Captain Walters supervised arrangements to have her hauled out for examination of her keel.

He had filed with the committee yesterday a statement of his belief that his vessel was damaged by grounding. Filed as a protest, this communication was later represented as more nearly a precautionary word, and the international committee decided that in view of the showing made by the Bluenose yesterday no action on it was necessary. This was said to be entirely satisfactory to Captain Walters, who said the Henry Ford beat him fairly.

The Nova Scotia fishermen, however, want another race. Agreeing with Captain Morrissey in the contention that the race Saturday, won by the Henry Ford but ruled out, was a victory for the American challenger, they nevertheless found that the cup was not theirs to give and that the international committee's ruling stood. They made formal request that another race be arranged.

As the series stood today, with the Henry Ford preparing to pull out for fishing, she had one official victory, she had led at the finish of another race called no contest, and the Bluenose had no success to her credit.

It was expected that the committee would be called upon to consider the disposition of the cup, with the Bluenose ready to continue the racing in its defense.

The Mayflower went ahead today with her tuning up for the post-season set of races planned with the winner of the international series. She went out with the Elizabeth Howard for a trial spin. It was blowing strong from the southwest.

A crew of fishermen who were turned from mutiny to racing by urge of patriotism from the Secretary of the Navy and by plea to pride from a slip of a woman went out to sea with the Henry Ford yesterday and beat the international champion, Bluenose, of Canada.

Bluenose was beaten by only 2½ minutes in 40 miles. The official times were: Henry Ford, 5:01:34; Bluenose, 5:04:00. But this victory, after two days of disturbance over the action of the International Race Committee in refusing to count the Henry Ford's first success on Saturday, was doubly sweet.

Captain Walters and Skipper Morrissey were matching wits for the honors at the start. These went to the Henry Ford's captain in as pretty a picture as the marine sports admirer could wish to see. The schooners went across the same second, Bluenose slightly in advance, but she was on the Gloucesterman's lee, and still adjusting herself after wearing around.

The Henry Ford came down with all sails flying, swung into the weather berth, lunged past the Bluenose, and Robbed of the wind, the Canadian swung almost idly while Captain Morrissey and his recent mutineers stepped along to a lead that was never headed. Captain Walters tried to luff it out to his advantage in turn; but although he swung to windward was still astern.

The race that followed was one of light to strong winds, that swung from southwest to west and back again, with a blow that ran up to about 15 knots as a maximum.

On the first leg, broad reach of five miles, the Henry Ford led by 40s. The test to windward, the first in the series on this point, sailing, on the second leg, a dead beat of 10 miles, and Bluenose admirers were at a loss to explain the Ford's advantage of 2m. 54s. at the end of the tussle with the wind. Captain Morrissey set the order of maneuver, taking one long board down the Magnolia shore, then four short hitches to make the mark. Captain Walters followed him, tack for tack, splitting none.

Reaching close-hauled by the wind on the third leg of 10 miles out to the open sea, the Bluenose gained 49s. but on the next side of the triangle, the third stretch of 10 miles, a broad reach, in which Captain Walters pinched his boat and Captain Morrissey eased all aback, the Henry Ford went out and left behind her wake so long that utmost effort of man and ship on the part of the Canadians could not overhaul her.

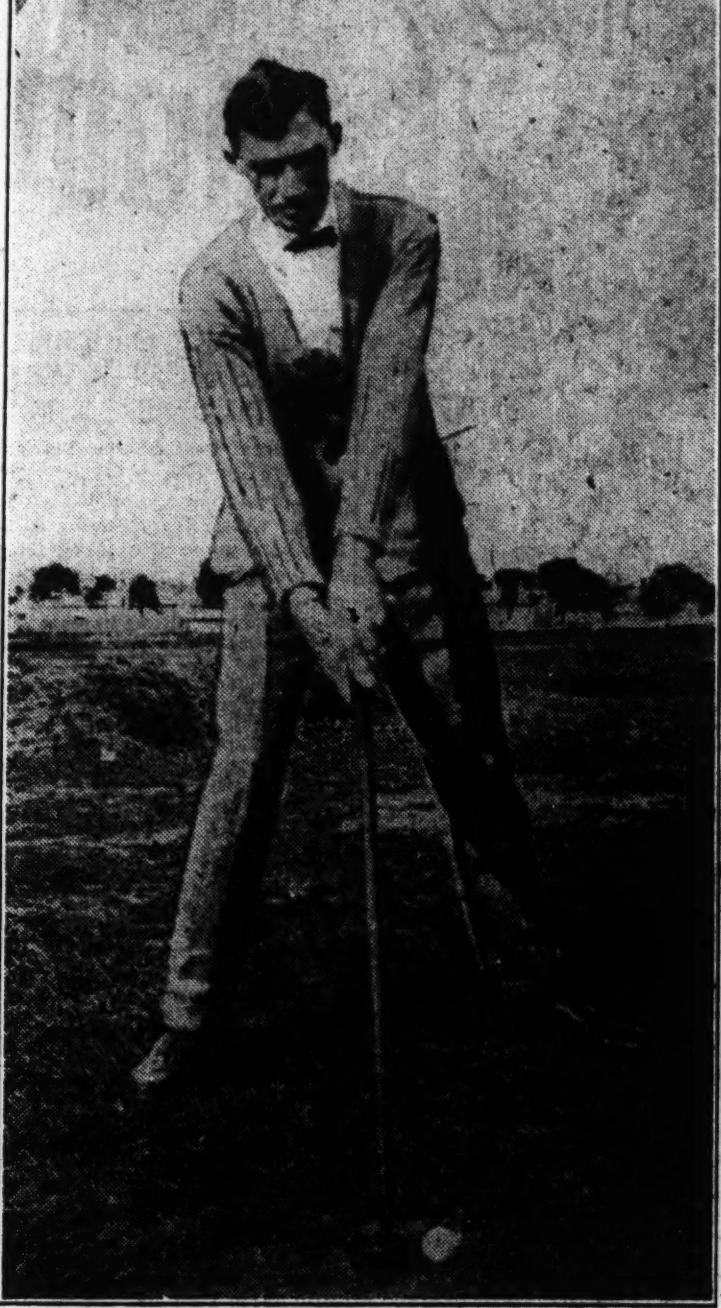
Turning on the last leg, the Gloucesterman had a lead of 4m. 45s. The wind was strong from the southwest, the course lay east by north. Close-hauled, the schooners fought along the Cape Ann shore, with thousands watching them from the natural stand. The Bluenose footed fastest, pointed slightly higher and pressed on, gaining constantly. The Henry Ford in front slipped sweetly along, her skipper and crew, with the Secretary of the Navy at the wheel latterly, able in the end to accept the official gun and the whistled applause from the spectator fleet, winners. The official times follow:

	Ford Bluenose
Start	11:00:04 11:00:00
First mark	11:25:14 11:25:02
Second mark	1:37:06 1:40:00
Third mark	2:29:01 2:31:00
Fourth mark	3:25:12 3:29:00
Finish	4:01:24 4:04:00

STANFORD ELECTED CAPTAIN

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Oct. 23 (Special).—D. S. Snedden '23, Yonkers, N. Y., was elected captain of the Stanford varsity gymnasium team today. Snedden was a point winner in all meets held last year and has informally been acting as coach this autumn. Snedden has been especially prominent on the Pacific coast in intercollegiate fancy diving contests during his first three years in college. He will continue in both sports this autumn and next spring.

## SCORE OF WINNER IS HIGH IN AUSTRALIAN OPEN GOLF



C. Campbell, Open Golf Champion of Australia for 1922

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 19 (Special Correspondence).—In an exceptionally strong field O. Campbell, the New South Wales professional golfer, was not freely mentioned as the probable winner of the open championship of Australia, but he put up a good performance, and gained the honor with a score of 307 for the four rounds. Arthur Le Fevre, the Victorian professional, who won the event last year, was second with 310, and then followed the two Victorian amateurs, E. Quirk and I. H. Whitton, with 313 and 314 respectively. Whitton had defeated Quirk for the Victorian amateur championship a few days previously, but on this occasion he finished ahead of his vanquisher.

The contests took place at the Rose Bay Links, Sydney, in boisterous weather. The links have recently been greatly improved, and although some parts did not prove very good, the contestants were loud in their praises of the changes made. There is no doubt that before long this will be one of the best courses in the Commonwealth.

Only a week before the championship Campbell had taken part in an event for professionals, in which many of the competitors in the big event took part, and was rather easily beaten, scoring 147 against the 140 of Le Fevre, the winner, eight others being in between the two. His prospects in the championship, therefore, did not appear very bright, but in the opening round he played magnificent golf. In the first round he took 79, but the second time he went out in 74 and came home in 39. Up to the thirteenth hole going out he hardly made a mistake. When he did get into difficulties once or twice he made brilliant recoveries. He finished up the first day's play with a lead of three strokes over Quirk and six over Le Fevre. On the second day he did not play so well in the morning, and made several mistakes, but some of his nearest opponents played even worse. He took bogey for the third round, but in the afternoon again played brilliantly, and completed the fourth round in 75. Campbell is an excellent driver, but at times he puts off brilliantly he is somewhat uncertain in this department. His approaches are also good, but he complained that on many of the greens mud adhering to the ball caused him trouble. He has been a leading player for some years, but this is his most important win.

Le Fevre, the holder of the title, was not in his best form on the opening day, taking 77 and 81 for the two rounds. He played his long shots superbly, but was shaky on the greens, where he missed several easy putts. Some of his shots, however, were really brilliant, as when, on one occasion, he found a bunker, and, taking his niblick, laid the ball dead, and obtained a 4. He finished the first day third on the list, six strokes behind Campbell, but on the second day was in better form, doing his rounds in 74 and 78, and reducing Campbell's lead by two.

A feature of the contest was the success of the amateurs. Third, fourth and fifth places were filled by them. On the first day Quirk finished up second on the list, with rounds of 76 and 79, and on the second day did a 77, but he then fell away and took 81 for the final round. This put him into third place. Whitton on the first day did an excellent 77, but then took 82 for the second round. On the second day he did better with 77 and 78. W. H. McLellan of New South Wales, who was fifth, did his four

rounds in 77, 82, 79, and 78, giving him a total of 316. In connection with the open championship, the qualifying rounds of the Australian amateur championship were played, the 16 best scorers having to play off at match. Australia just now is remarkably rich in amateur talent, and we have several men who can more than hold their own with the leading professionals. Indeed, some of them would be expected to do well against the world's best. Ivo Whitton, perhaps, stands out as the best, and he has already won two Australian open championships. Quirk and one or two others are very little inferior to him, and it would be a good thing for the game here if some of these men could be induced to try their skill abroad.

## SHUMWAY TO COACH ILLINOIS FENCERS

URBANA, Ill., Oct. 24 (Special).—The University of Illinois fencing team, which has won the Western Conference championship for the past 13 years, has secured Waldo Shumway '11 of Amherst College and former I. C. A. A. A. fencing champion, to assist the Illinois team this year.

Coach Shumway will assist R. G. Tolman '23, who also made himself famous with the foil by capturing the "Big Ten" championship for Illinois. Forty applications were received when practice started to compete for a place on the Illinois team. N. A. Winslow '24, best Illinois at the broadsword last year, is the leading candidate for the University of Illinois fencing squad.

## INTENSIVE DRILL FOR TIGER SQUAD

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The Princeton University football team is being drilled into shape just now, with the stiffest program of the season. Three days of intensive training was begun yesterday by the squad in preparation for the intercollegiate clash Saturday with the University of Chicago on the latter's gridiron.

## SPEAKER TO REMAIN CLEVELAND MENTOR

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 24.—Tristram Speaker will continue to manage the Cleveland American League team next season. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by E. S. Barnard, president of the Cleveland team, and nullifies reports that the star centerfielder of the Indians would discontinue his managerial duties here.

Speaker took charge of the Indians during the latter part of 1919 and the team finished in second place. The following year Cleveland won the American League pennant and the world championship. The team finished second in 1921 and fourth this season, one game from third place.

BAILEY IS DRAFTED

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The Brooklyn National League Baseball Club has drafted Eugene Bailey of the Houston club of the Texas League, Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis announced today.

## Principia Gridiron Season Exceptional

Promising Team Has One Tie and Three Wins so Far

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23 (Special).—With one tie and three victories recorded, prospects for a successful football season at Principia School appear unusually bright. Nine letter men are back and the new material is fully capable of plugging all the gaps. Furthermore, there are several men of almost equal ability for every position, so that substitution will weaken the team but slightly. Of the entire number of 45 candidates, 20 are being carried on the first squad and all of them will get into many of the games.

A new head coach, E. A. Marquard, D. D. S., Washington University '19 has taken hold in a very able manner. He has an unusually fine playing reputation, having made All-Missouri Valley Conference center in football in 1918 and 1919, All-Conference center in basketball in 1918, 1919 and 1920, and All-Conference pitcher in baseball 1920. He is rapidly developing a team which promises to be one of the best that Principia has ever had. The line is heavy and aggressive and the backfield uniformly fast and shifty, making a combination well adapted to open field running and forward passes. J. A. George '23 and W. D. Freeman '24 are working at the center position. George, being the veteran and captain of the 1921 team, is a tower of strength to the line. The guards are Capt. P. M. Macdowell '24, W. A. Green '24, J. E. Stone Jr. '23, and D. Taylor '24. Captain Macdowell, playing his third year, is a thoroughly dependable, a finished lineman. Green seems to have the call over the other men for the opposite position. V. C. Schulz '24 is back at his old tackle position, and, so far, D. W. Conway '24 has been his regular running mate. However, J. F. Everett '24 has been showing up splendidly. Coach Marquard has four men for the end positions. M. F. Casimir '23 is the only letter man, but R. K. Niemoller '23 and M. Garland '23 have displayed fine ability, and both of them can now give Casimir a close run. J. M. DeCamp '26 is a capable man, but has been out most of the season so far.

There are six men available for the backfield positions, five of them being on a par. B. T. Clark Jr. '24, a new addition, has been running the team with excellent success, and also showing much ground-gaining ability. K. Berninger '24 sometimes works at the quarterback position, but more often plays half, and does most of the passing.

E. H. Peltret '24 usually fills the other halfback position, and does it effectively. Having two fullbacks of equal ability—C. L. Fitzgerald '23 and L. Rice '24, both letter men—enables the coach to alternate, and also furnishes a capable man to substitute at halfback. E. C. Ireland '25 came up from the second squad, and is learning fast.

In a hotly contested game at Franciscan Field last Saturday, Principia defeated Central High School by a score of 25 to 21. In the first quarter a fumbled punt gave Principia possession of the ball on Central's 25-yard line. After gaining one first down, B. T. Clark Jr. '24, quarterback, ran the ball around right end for a touchdown.

In the second quarter a Central player scooped up a Principia fumble and ran 35 yards for a touchdown. Central's kick for the extra point was successful, while Principia's was not, leaving the former with one point advantage at the half.

An intercepted forward pass paved the way for another Central score in the third quarter, after which Principia countered with a touchdown made by E. H. Peltret '24, who bucked his way six yards through left tackle. Central scored by a long run in the last quarter, giving her a nine-point lead. In the last eight minutes of play, however, one forward pass, K. Berninger '24, to J. Rice '24, resulted in a Principia touchdown, and shortly afterward, after the ball had been rushed down the field, Clark received another pass from Berninger and scored the winning point.

Principia's schedule is the hardest yet undertaken. All five of the St. Louis high schools, who usually play in the regular season, will be met. In addition there will be games with Western Military Academy, Blackburn College, Central Wesleyan College and the Washington University freshmen. Principia's gridiron record to date is as follows:

Principia 7, Soldan High School 0; Principia 26, Vestal High School 0; Principia 21, McKinley High School 9; Principia 25, Central High School 21.

## BONUS CHECKS GO TO BALL PLAYERS

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (By The Associated Press).—"Cashing-in" time has come for a number of bonus-winning baseball players, for checks totaling \$37,096.46, representing the amount awarded to the members of the Cincinnati National and St. Louis American League baseball clubs, for finishing the pennant race in second place, were sent out by Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis yesterday. Each club was given \$18,548.23, representing one-half of the 60 per cent balance after the World's Series contenders had been paid, and the 15 per cent allowed the commissioner's office had been deducted.

The St. Louis club's share was split into 23 shares, 19 of the players receiving \$662.44 each and nine receiving \$662.42.

The Cincinnati club's share was divided into 25 full shares of \$712.41 and a twenty-sixth share, which was split into four parts in amounts ranging from \$71.30 to \$427.78.

STATE RIFLE SHOOT

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24.—The one hundred first infantry won the Massachusetts State rifle championship of the regimental rifle championship in the first state shoot since the tournament previous to the war, at the Bay State Range here yesterday. The winning team had a total of 1273 points.

## COLLEGE ASSOCIATION TO ASK FRESHMAN STATISTICS

Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. to Try Out New Entry Plan for Its Third First-Year Cross-Country

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (Special).—Those persons who have been active in an endeavor to put college athletics on the highest plane of amateur sportsmanship are much pleased over the innovation which the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America is to make in connection with the holding of its third annual freshman cross-country race which will take place over the Van Cortlandt Park course late next month. The innovation is to put into effect a plan of publicity regarding athletic entrants which will require all competitors in the first-year events to furnish a complete list of school and college scholastic standing, activity and records in all sports in which they have competed, and particularly in track and field athletic events in which a point or prize winning position has been scored.

This method of ascertaining the athletes' complete athletic history may be later adopted for all dual, triangular and championship competitions under the jurisdiction of the organization. Working with other similar collegiate sports-governing bodies, it is hoped that in time a plan may be broadened to cover baseball, football, basketball and other intercollegiate sports.

Carried out to its fullest extent, the plan would provide for the compiling of such data and its distribution, not only to the press, but competing colleges and alumni, varsity clubs, and other similar organizations for inspection previous to competition. It would afford an opportunity for detecting any irregularities in the statement furnished by the proposed contestants, and eliminate what is known in college athletic circles as the "tramp athlete."

The Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America regulations permit the entry of an unlimited number of freshmen up to the formal closing of the field. At the special request of the leading eastern athletic coaches, a further entry of not more than five men will be permitted up to within 48 hours of the start. The coaches originally requested that post entries be received, but the committee ruled against this and compromised on the additional five-man entry. This action in part met the contention of the coaches that it was not always possible to know the athletic ability of all freshmen runners at the time the formal entries closed.

Experts Study the "Lock Step Shift"

Centre College Uses Puzzling Play Against Harvard

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Football experts of the east are still studying the puzzling "lock step shift" employed by the gridiron eleven from Centre College, Danville, Ky., which lost to Harvard last Saturday, Oct. 20. Should it be taken up, and employed widely critics are wondering how the rules would be affected by such shifts.

As used by the southerners last Saturday it was in conformity with established regulations, including the newly clarified rule on shift plays which has been sufficiently clear by the rule committee of the Intercollegiate Football Association to be universally interpreted to prevent all but one man on an attacking team being in motion before the ball is passed.

Those who saw the Harvard-Centre game last Saturday know that the "lockstep shift" is effective, even if they aren't quite clear why it should be more demoralizing to a team on the defense than the more common shift plays are.

Being new, it had the element of surprise, not only to the spectators but to the Harvard team, which required a number of plays to accustom itself to the strange sight of a whole team marching, hand on shoulder and in the approved "Sing Sing" style, and then trooping back before the ball was snapped.

The one objection raised to date against the "lock step shift" seems to be the time it requires, particularly when the quarterback adds an extra figure to his signals and the whole team "iron" and "right about" with the precision of a troop of circus elephants. Now that the play has been shown, it will probably be less effective when used again, and consequently like other innovations may be lost.

But if the idea should find popular favor and be widely used by a number of teams it seems probable, according to reports that the rule committee will be asked to take cognizance of it and, perhaps, be asked to place a time limit on the completion of such shifts. As the rules now stand Centre could have marched back and forth until the whistle blew—though it would have been poor policy for a losing team to do so.

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## CANOE BODY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Success Follows the Activity of New Syndicate

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—That success has followed the activity of the new syndicate of former canoe sailors in aiding the younger aspirants in the purchase of racing canoes so as to increase the number of contestants in the regatta is a report of the syndicate committee of the American Canoe Association. C. A. Spaulding of Buffalo, chairman of the committee, reported that of the 15 deeded sailing craft it had been planned to have built, 11 already had been spoken for by canoeists taking advantage of the installment plan for payment of the craft arranged.

The acquisition of racing deeded sailing canoes in recent years has been an expensive proposition, as light craft similar to the one in which Leo Friede of New Rochelle, sailing for the New York Yacht Club, has been and successfully defended national and international championship titles with but one exception for six years, are all handbuilt. The result of this circumstance was that the number of sailors competing for championships has been smaller. The installment plan of purchase arranged by the syndicate plan would probably be arranged for the open season of the racing regatta to be held at Sugar Island in August.

The syndicate committee report was only one item of the business meeting presided over by F. L. Kretzmer of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, who, on Oct. 1 took charge as commodore of the national association. It was intimated that with the responses shown in the decision to support the syndicate plan would probably be arranged for the open season of the racing regatta to be held at Sugar Island in August.

## ENGLISH COACHES DOING GOOD WORK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24 (Special).—The Philadelphia Field Hockey Association is already showing the benefits derived from the instruction of the English women coaches, who have been in the United States since September. These women came over without remuneration, and are teaching hockey on an amateur basis and to do what they could towards improving the standard of the game here. Miss S. L. Pearson, one of the coaches, has been at the summer camp at Peterboro, N. H. Miss N. Hunt went to the Columbia University Camp, Hindsdale, Mass., and Miss H. G. Armfield was at Miss Applebee's Camp, Mt. Pocono, Pa. This latter camp was opened solely for hockey training. All of these coaches give hockey instruction in women's colleges.

Several of the Philadelphia Cricket Club players have gone to the River-ton Country Club team, but outside of this there are not many changes in the personnel of the teams. The schedule follows:

Oct. 25—Philadelphia Yellows vs. Merion at St. Martins; and River-ton vs. Philadelphia Reds at River-ton; 25—Philadelphia Reds vs. Philadelphia Yellows at St. Martins; and Germantown vs. River-ton at Manheim; 30—Germantown vs. Philadelphia Yellows at Manheim; and Philadelphia Reds vs. Merion at St. Martins.

Nov. 25—Philadelphia Reds vs. Germantown at Manheim; and River-ton vs. Merion at River-ton; 4—Merion vs. Germantown at Haverford; and River-ton vs. Philadelphia Yellows at River-ton; 9—Merion vs. Philadelphia Yellows at Haverford; and Philadelphia Reds vs. Germantown at St. Martins; 13—River-ton vs. Germantown at River-ton; and Philadelphia Yellows vs. Philadelphia Reds at St. Martins.

MISS COLLETT ST AT COUNTRY

A round in fine form gave Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., national woman golf champion, an 87 at The Country Club, Brookline, yesterday, with a boisterous wind blowing and leaves littering the course. The champion took low gross for the Women's Golf Association of Boston tourney in which she was competing. Miss E. M. Gordon, Providence, was next with 92, and Mrs. J. V. Hurd, conqueror of Miss Collett at an extra hole in the Association championship recently, took third place with a 93. Two more tourneys remain on the season's list of the bustling Boston women's golf body, though many of the men already are saying "enough" until next spring.



## ATHLETICS

COAST CONFERENCE  
MAY BE DISSOLVED

Athletic Circles Hum With Rumors of Further Changes Since Stanford Dropped Out

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Oct. 24 (Special).—Since Leland Stanford Jr. University, by unanimous action of the Board of Athletic Control resigned from the Pacific Coast Conference on Friday, Oct. 13, coast athletic circles have been humming with rumors of further changes regarding the conference and the University of California and the University of Southern California.

To date, Pres. U. G. Duback, of the Pacific Coast Conference, has not answered the following three questions which Stanford appended to her resignation.

Has it been the custom of the members of the Conference to report to its officials all negotiations concerning athletic contests with institutions not members of the Conference?

Does membership in the Conference imply an obligation to disclose to the Conference any and all preliminary negotiations concerning athletic contests with institutions not members of the Conference?

Does membership in the Conference imply the relinquishment of freedom of action on the part of each member in arranging schedules and negotiations with institutions not members of the Conference?

President Duback has not replied to the questions and Secretary Leslie Ayres of the Conference passes over them as "mere quibbling." In the meantime, with assurance that the present schedule of football games will be played out, it is freely predicted among all followers of Pacific Coast football that the Conference will end this year and will probably be followed by a Northwest Conference and a Far West Conference, the latter to include the larger California colleges and universities.

It has been announced by California that that institution has closed arrangements with the Pasadena Tournament of Roses committee, without consultation with other members of the Conference, to meet a team from the east on New Year's day. Following this, it is taken to mean that California's action, while she voted to remain in the Pacific Coast Conference, was intended to withdraw from the Conference, also.

As to the University of Southern California, her geographical location makes it difficult and expensive for her to meet northern colleges on the gridiron. Statements credited to representatives of U. S. C. declare the expectation to withdraw from the Conference.

These most recent developments in the relationship of the members of the Conference come, not all unexpectedly, but as the result of unsatisfactory arrangements which have existed for several months. Stanford and California have not favored sending winter basketball teams north for four or five games, since a journey of not less than 10 days is required in each instance. This interferes seriously with curriculum work.

If the break in the Pacific Coast Conference results in a permanent split, U. S. C., Stanford, California, Santa Clara, University of Santa Clara, will probably form the nucleus of a new Conference, which will probably include the University of Nevada and possibly Washington State University.

YALE PREPARES  
FOR ARMY GAME

Squad Goes Through First Hard Scrimmage of Week Today

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 24.—T. A. D. Jones '08, head coach of the Yale varsity football squad, has outlined his plans for this week in preparation for the United States Military Academy game Saturday. The 23 players will have their first hard scrimmage today and tomorrow. Thursday and Friday will be used for signal drill and dummy scrimmage.

Yesterday Coach Jones put his charges through signal drill and dummy scrimmage. C. M. O'Hearn '24, was on the field in football togs and although not participating in the signal drill, he spent considerable time giving the ends practice running back punts. The ends are regarded as the most uncertain positions at present for J. M. Deaver '24 and E. F. Blair are pushing C. F. Eddy '23 and Anton Hulman '24, close, replacing them in the middle of the signal practice yesterday.

W. H. Neale Jr. '25, who starred in his first appearance last Saturday against Williams College, has earned himself a place on the first varsity. He has been running in competition to I. E. Wright '24, halfback, and started last Saturday's game in place of the regular and yesterday preceded Wright in the signal drill.

The Yale athletic office put the last 4000 tickets on sale yesterday morning and by the middle of the afternoon all had been sold, which means that the office is closed to applications for the Yale-Army game Saturday. The final arrangements for this contest have been completed and Manager E. P. Luckey '23 has stated that the game will start at 2 o'clock and the football battle will start at 2:30. The bowl will be opened to the public at noon in order to accommodate the large crowd.

CARDINALS WILL GO SOUTH  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—President Samuel Breadon and Manager Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cardinals are on route to Bradenton, Fla., to arrange training camp details. The team, it was announced, will depart about March 1 for the Florida camp to get into condition for the 1923 campaign. Bradenton is across the bay from Tampa. Arrangements probably will be made with some American League team for practice games, it was said.

Asa Long the New  
U.S. Checker Titlist

Schoolboy Defeats the Veteran  
Jordan in Final Today

Asa Long, checker champion of Ohio, high-school student, today won the United States title by defeating Albert Jordan of international fame in a four-game final at Boston, where the national tourney has been in progress under A. C. A. auspices for 11 days. The ultimate match took over three hours to play, and consisted of three draws and one win—the latter being in the third game. This victory of a youthful player is considered as one of the most outstanding sports events of the year, for it may be admitted that a young player can win a golf or almost any sporting title quite feebly, yet it is almost unbelievable that such a thing should come to pass in the game of checkers.

Throughout the tourney the play of the Ohio boy has been a thing of wonder to his opponents and to the on-lookers; he knows all of the standard plays and has also shown himself to be able to forsake the ordinary ground for new moves again and again.

The first two games this morning were first-drawn-out affairs, finally ending to neither man's advantage, but the decisive game was the third, which the Ohioan took after the start had been made with a Dundee opening. The fourth game was tied, then, giving Long the decision, since he led at the conclusion of an even number of games.

Over four hours were taken to play the first game of the Jordan-Ginsberg match yesterday to a who would meet Long in the final today and this game, just as the contest itself, ultimately was drawn. Not until the twelfth game ended did Jordan win; meanwhile the play had gone on from 9:30 in the morning till past midnight, each man taking the full allotted time for his moves almost without exception. This semi-final bout yesterday is marked as the greatest of the American Checker Association tourney this year and one of the best on record in any United States championship.

The first four games played were Paisley openings, 11-16, 24-19 and 11-16, 22-18. The fifth and sixth were Ayershire Lassies. Victory came in the twelfth game, when Jordan won by obtaining first position, first forcing Ginsberg's position, which led to the winning formation.

The end play began 27-23, 26-31, 23-18, 31-27, 18-14, 27-23, 14-9, 23-18, 16-11, 18-14, 9-6, 14-10, 6-1, 17-22, 11-8, 21-25, 8-3, 25-30, 3-8, 22-26, 8-11, 26-31, 1-5, 31-26, 5-9, 26-22, 11-8, 30-26, 8-11, 26-31, 11-8, 23-18, 9-6, 18-14, 8-3, 22-17, 8-3, 10-15, 5-1, 14-18, 17-14, 29-25, 18-15, 25-21, 15-19, 18-17, 11-15, 17-10, 15-6. Black wins.

INDIANA EXPECTS  
MUCH OF RUNNERS

Cross-Country Team One of Best on Record There

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 23 (Special).—A successful season is in prospect for the Indiana University cross-country team. The squad has been reduced to nine men and they are all showing up in fine style, so that Coach Ferguson is highly elated over the possibilities. The State meet at Greencastle, taken place on Nov. 1, Purdue University will be met here on Nov. 11, and the team will take part in a Conference meet at Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 25. Another meet is also being held for.

The Indiana team showed several clean pairs of heels to runners from DePauw in a 3½ mile dash, meet here Oct. 7 in connection with the Indiana DePauw football games. The Indiana harriers won 26-29, taking first, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh places.

A squad of about 20 men reported to the coach at the opening of school, but the green men have dropped off, leaving on the squad nine men, all of whom are experienced in the difficult art of running five miles of hills and dales. The men who are still reporting follow: Capt. E. H. Chaney '23, Rex Fuller '23, M. L. Little '25, J. M. May '24, M. S. Nash '25, B. J. Purvis '23, N. L. Pfeiffer '23, and H. L. Warwick '23.

In the DePauw meet Pfeiffer crossed the tape with a time for the course, which was muddy from recent rains, of 29 minutes and 19 seconds. This is Pfeiffer's last year on the squad, he having been a regular for the last two years. Nay, finishing fourth, the second Indiana runner to complete the distance, shows promise, critics say, of becoming one of the best men on the squad. E. R. Greenleaf, a veteran runner, having been on the varsity track team in 1916.

Captain Chaney is in good shape this fall and is leading his men on the daily jaunts. While he finished fifth in the DePauw meet, Coach Ferguson expects him to shine against Cincinnati on Saturday.

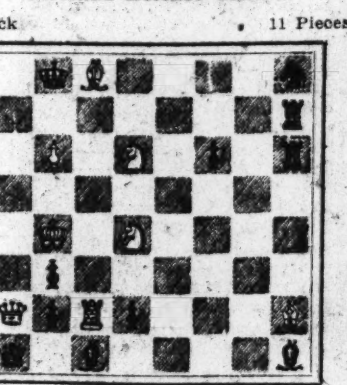
Lillie, a sophomore with a long stride; Purvis, a senior, and Warwick complete the team of six men, although Warwick was unable to run against DePauw.

ALLEN VS. GREENLEAF  
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Mo., former champion pocket billiard player, arranged for practice here today in preparation for his challenge match with the title holder, E. R. Greenleaf, which will begin Thursday and last three days. The match will be 450 points in blocks of 150 each night. The winner will receive a diamond medal and \$2500 in cash. This is declared to be the largest prize in the history of pocket billiards.

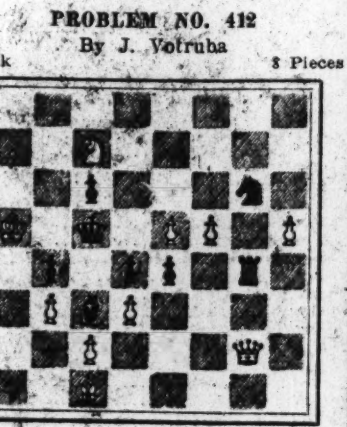
TO TEST PLANES AGAIN  
MT. CLEMENS, Mich., Oct. 24.—The Curtiss army planes, which finished in the first four positions in the Pulitzer trophy race, are to be developed by the army as the standard pursuit plane according to officers of the first pursuit group, stationed at Selfridge Field, near here. The racers, which broke all speed records during the recent meet, are being packed for shipment to Dayton, O., for further tests at the army engineering field.

CHESS  
By George H. Dabbert

PROBLEM NO. 411  
By Lennox F. Beach.  
Original: composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor



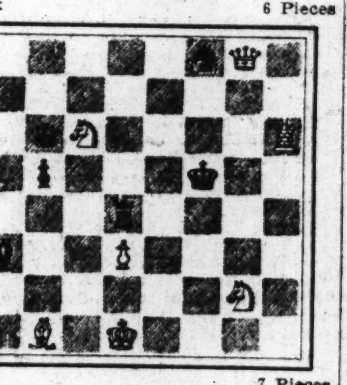
White. Mate in two. 11 Pieces



White. Mate in three. 10 Pieces

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS  
No. 408. R-(b5)Kt5 Q-Q3  
No. 410. 1. B-K3 Q-Q3  
2. Kt-Bch  
3. Q-Qch, etc.  
Prob. Comp. P-P  
J. Palusie

PROBLEM COMPOSITION  
A Pawn battery with variations of the Rook  
By N. Schallt



White. Mate in two. 7 Pieces

NOTES  
The Ninth American Chess Congress, not materializing in time, six players contested a one-round tournament at the Chess Club International, New York, where the main interest centered on the showing of the Polish boy wonder, Sammy Reschewski. His score including 2 losses, 1 win, 1 draw and 1 adjourned game, requires some analysis. Edward Lasker, who won the tournament, beat him, but only after 66 moves, when he won a pawn on the ninth move; J. Bernstein, a three times New York State champion, beat him in 41 moves by obtaining a superior opening; Charles Jaffe, the New York expert drew with him, but was a pawn down in 59 moves; H. R. Bigelow, a former Oxford University player, England, adjourned his game, with the boy trying to force a win on a rook and pawn ending; David Janowski, champion of France, lost in a game that will probably net the boy a brilliancy prize.

Considering that this is the child's first tournament, and that he is only 10 years of age, the showing is truly remarkable, for he not only offered the strongest kind of opposition, but beat one of the world's leading masters.

A little more contact with the strongest players when he can solve their style and method of opening, and Sammy Reschewski, if he continues, should have a most brilliant chess future. The score:  
Edward Lasker..... 4 0 1 4  
Charles Jaffe..... 2 1 3 3  
David Janowski..... 1 2 2 2  
J. Bernstein..... 1 2 2 2  
H. R. Bigelow..... 1 2 2 2  
S. Reschewski..... 1 2 2 2

The Boston, Mass., Chess Club is holding a rapid transit tournament every Saturday night to which the public are invited.  
A new chess club has been formed at the Royal Mint, London, England, with Sir T. K. Rose, D. Sc., president. The Bromley Chess Club championship was won by Mrs. Holloway. Germany reports a match between G. Schorff and W. Bruckmann at Kiel as won by the former, 4½ to 3½.  
Two games from the recent New York tourney:  
Bernstein..... Reschewski.....  
White..... Black.....  
1. P-Q4 Kt-K5 2. B-K3 P-K3  
3. B-K5 P-K3 4. P-K3 P-K3  
5. P-K3 P-K3 6. P-K3 P-K3  
7. B-R4 B-K5 8. B-K5 K-R  
9. Kt-K2 K-K5 10. P-K3 QxRk  
11. P-B3 K-R4 12. Q-Q3 R-R5  
13. P-K3 B-K5 14. B-K5 K-R2  
15. B-K5 K-R2 16. B-K5 K-R2  
17. P-K3 P-K3 18. P-K3 P-K3  
19. P-K3 P-K3 20. P-K3 P-K3  
21. P-K3 P-K3 22. P-K3 P-K3  
23. P-K3 P-K3 24. P-K3 P-K3  
25. P-K3 P-K3 26. P-K3 P-K3  
27. P-K3 P-K3 28. P-K3 P-K3  
29. P-K3 P-K3 30. P-K3 P-K3  
31. P-K3 P-K3 32. P-K3 P-K3  
33. P-K3 P-K3 34. P-K3 P-K3  
35. P-K3 P-K3 36. P-K3 P-K3  
37. P-K3 P-K3 38. P-K3 P-K3  
39. P-K3 P-K3 40. P-K3 P-K3  
41. P-K3 P-K3 42. P-K3 P-K3  
43. P-K3 P-K3 44. P-K3 P-K3  
45. P-K3 P-K3 46. P-K3 P-K3  
47. P-K3 P-K3 48. P-K3 P-K3  
49. P-K3 P-K3 50. P-K3 P-K3  
51. P-K3 P-K3 52. P-K3 P-K3  
53. P-K3 P-K3 54. P-K3 P-K3  
55. P-K3 P-K3 56. P-K3 P-K3  
57. P-K3 P-K3 58. P-K3 P-K3  
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67. P-K3 P-K3 68. P-K3 P-K3  
69. P-K3 P-K3 70. P-K3 P-K3  
71. P-K3 P-K3 72. P-K3 P-K3  
73. P-K3 P-K3 74. P-K3 P-K3  
75. P-K3 P-K3 76. P-K3 P-K3  
77. P-K3 P-K3 78. P-K3 P-K3  
79. P-K3 P-K3 80. P-K3 P-K3  
81. P-K3 P-K3 82. P-K3 P-K3  
83. P-K3 P-K3 84. P-K3 P-K3  
85. P-K3 P-K3 86. P-K3 P-K3  
87. P-K3 P-K3 88. P-K3 P-K3  
89. P-K3 P-K3 90. P-K3 P-K3  
91. P-K3 P-K3 92. P-K3 P-K3  
93. P-K3 P-K3 94. P-K3 P-K3  
95. P-K3 P-K3 96. P-K3 P-K3  
97. P-K3 P-K3 98. P-K3 P-K3  
99. P-K3 P-K3 100. P-K3 P-K3

Owing to the liberal handicaps given the athletes no scratch man was able to win a first place in the four events held. Two of the scratch men finished in second place while one won a third.  
Running High Jump.—Won by S. B. Jones '25 (11m), 5ft. 11in., second: Malcolm Morse (scratch), 5ft. 8in., third.  
Pole-Vault.—Won by D. D. Reidy Jr. '22 (5in.), 11ft. 9in., second: C. P. Randall Jr. '22 (5in.), 11ft. 9in., third.  
Running Broad Jump.—Won by D. Spencer '25 (11in.), 21ft. 6in., D. J. Quirk '25 (scratch), 21ft. 6in., second: S. M. Clark '25 (11in.), 21ft. 6in., third.

FASCISTI TO WORK  
FOR GOOD OF ITALY

Have Constructive Program in View Now Danger of Communist Régime Is Removed

ROME, Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The idea is current in some quarters that the "Movimento Nazionale Fascista" has a reactionary character, and that it is merely destructive. This mistaken view is easily understandable, given the unfortunate incidents which have occurred during the last two years. The responsibility for these cannot in justice be attributed to the Fascisti alone who, rightly or wrongly, sometimes with not altogether wise means, tried, and I believe, have succeeded in preventing Italy from falling a victim to a Communist régime, which, in view of the nature of the country, would have proved disastrous. It is every reason to believe that the Fascisti men of all classes who had fought for Italy in the trenches should meekly stand still and allow a small proportion of well-paid agitators, who in no way represent the country, to ruin it economically and morally for their own selfish ends. Fortunately, there is every reason to believe that the Fascisti has now entered upon a new and constructive phase. The following, therefore, is a brief outline of the theories underlying the policy of what is becoming one of the most important national parties in Italy:

1. The nation is not the aggregate of separate individuals but the synthesis of all the values of the race.  
2. The state is the juridical incarnation of the nation. Political institutions are valid only in so far as national values are in them, expressed and protected. The state therefore should be reduced to its essential functions, whether political or juridical. The sovereignty of the state in the sense used above cannot and must not be curtailed by the church, to whom the liberty in the exercise of its mission should be guaranteed.

Nation Put First of All  
3. Fascism rigidly subordinates its attitude toward separate political activities to the moral interests of the nation, understood as a living organism.

The policy of Fascism toward Syndicalism is especially interesting. It is best summed up in the five points laid down by Michele Bianchi, general secretary of the Partito Fascista, at the Convegno Sindacale di Bologna, which Signor Bianchi quotes in his interesting article in a recent number of the Giornale d'Italia:

(a) Labor constitutes the sovereign title which justifies the full and useful citizenship of man in the life of society.  
(b) Labor is the result of the harmonious effort made to create, perfect and increase all that constitutes the well-being of man.  
(c) Workers are to be considered all those who, without distinction, use their activity for the ends stated above. The syndicalist organization must propose, therefore, to accept them—having regard to necessary subdivisions in the variety of groups—without any restriction of a democratic character.  
(d) The nation is above individuals, categories and classes. Individuals, categories and classes are the instruments which the nation uses in order to attain her highest development. The interests of these (individuals, categories, classes) acquire their title to legitimate recognition in so far as they are kept within the superior interests of the nation.

Country Is Beyond Class  
(e) Syndicalist organization, that is Labor's weapon of offense and defense against all forms of parasitism, must develop in the persons so organized the sense that the syndicalist activity is consciously a part of the complicated network of social relations, and it should also publish the fact that beyond class there exist also country and society.

With regard to the Government, Fascism holds the theory that this should act as administrator in the interest of the nation as a whole and not of parties or of sections of the community, and should oppose, therefore, any power which might attempt to exercise undue control. The activity of the individual citizen accordingly is limited by the rights of his equals on the one hand and by the sovereign right of the nation to live and develop itself on the other.

The economic program of Fascism is no less precise. It demands a re-orientation of the budget, the simplification of the present bureaucratic system, the rigid and careful administration of the moneys derived from taxation, and a radical modification of the present tributary system according to a fairer standard of distribution. The state must recognize the social function of private property which is both a duty and a right. The Partito Nazionale Fascista has acted and will act in such a way that the struggle between class interests shall be properly disciplined, i. e., by recognizing juridically workers' and owners' organizations. It will take steps to insure the prevention of strikes in public services by instituting arbitration courts composed of representatives of the workers or employees and of the public which employs them.

Would Raise Level of Education  
With regard to education, Fascism will aim at spreading and raising the level of education, as far as may be possible in all classes, by extending compulsory instruction, and rendering the intermediate and university independent save for state control over the curriculum. Only by a good system of education will it be possible for the state to obtain a competent body of rulers. Military service is obligatory for all and should aim at producing a national militia.

Fascism demands that Italy should affirm her right to her complete historic and geographical unity even where she has not yet reached it. Her function should be that of a bulwark of Latin civilization in the Mediterranean. It does not believe, on the whole, in the vitality of the ideals which inspire the League of Nations, and still less in any form of "internationalism."  
Such, roughly, is the program of the Partito Nazionale Fascista. It remains to be seen how far it will be able to carry it out. That will be the only basis upon which ultimately it will judge it.

Letters to the Editor  
ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Unemployment and Open Shop  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have been very much interested in reading the many editorials that you have had on industrial conditions in this country. You had one in a recent issue in which you touched upon unemployment and rather complained that neither the open or the closed shop had any program which would remedy this evil.

I think that you intend to be absolutely fair in this controversy, but it seems to me that there are several factors that you have overlooked. In the first place, there is no national open shop movement, the Labor leaders to the contrary notwithstanding. There is no one in a position to speak authoritatively for the entire open shop movement.

For 2½ years we have had an open-shop campaign in our local building industry with the result that last year was the second largest building year that the city has ever seen and this year is the largest, and it consists mostly of homes, apartments, schools and churches, a very small proportion of it being devoted to industrial establishments.

Soon after the armistice was signed, Mr. Compers came out with the statement that Labor would never give up the gains that they had made during the war, particularly in the matter of wages. The result has been that the building industry has been hampered throughout the United States and cities like New York, San Francisco and Chicago have had to make tremendous fights to relieve the idling industry of the restrictive influence of the closed shop. Wherever the open shop has prevailed, or more accurately speaking, wherever the restrictions of organized Labor have

been removed, tremendous activity has resulted, giving employment to thousands of idle men.

We believe that you will find, upon investigation, that in almost all lines where the closed shop has affected industry it has tended to force unemployment. The number of men on strike has greatly augmented the unemployment in this country. Where the open shop has prevailed there has been a reduction in strikes and less unemployment. It seems to us that in all fairness, while no one representing the open shop has come out with a definite program affecting unemployment, it must be admitted that the open shop itself stimulates industry so that it will minimize unemployment.

In closing I wish to call your attention to the great unemployment which has resulted from jurisdictional strikes alone. In the 44-hour strike in the printing industry which took place over a year ago, thousands of men were called out of good jobs without any excuse whatsoever, because if the average rank and file of the union men had been told the truth they would never have gone out on strike. Several thousand of these men are still unemployed, that is at their own trades, after over a year and as a result of that strike it is officially reported that over 7000 men have left the union.

It is plain upon the face of it that anything that stimulates industry reduces unemployment and our experience, at least, has been that the open shop certainly stimulates industry.

E. H. DAVIDSON  
Managing Director of the Citizens Alliance of Ramsey and Dakota Counties, Minn.  
1510 Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.  
Oct. 11, 1922.

AUSTRIA'S HOSTILITY TO TOURISTS  
REFLECTED IN RECENT REPRISALS

Indirect Measures Taken to Make Stay in Vienna Expensive—Heavy Taxes Imposed on Hotel Rooms

VIENNA, Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence).—Unlike Germany, Austria so far has refrained from taking any steps toward making foreign visitors pay higher prices than ordinarily are charged the home population. Recently, however, the question has arisen whether their presence under present unfavorable conditions is detrimental rather than beneficial to the country, and this subject is being discussed with greater frequency as time passes.

Many complaints are heard that Americans, English, Italians, and other tourists, are buying up everything; consuming foodstuffs which the Austrians need for themselves, and generally making everything dearer. On the other hand, it is argued that these people bring in foreign money which also is urgently required; that they encourage trade generally, and that the only hope for Vienna lies in an increase of tourist travel, without which the great hotels and restaurants would be empty. Foreign visitors buy freely articles of luxury, which manufacture gives employment to a great many workers, and this surely does no harm to the home population, which has no money to spend on such expensive and unnecessary wares.

Different as Regards Foodstuffs  
But the situation admittedly is different when it comes to foodstuffs, clothing, shoes, linen and other indispensable articles. There is no doubt that strangers consume a large portion of the foodstuffs which Austria is forced to buy abroad. Since, owing to the fall of the crown, these are constantly rising in price it is impossible to obtain fresh supplies in the same quantity with the money received from foreigners.

Further, it is argued that the foreigners indirectly are responsible for the high prices of meat and other foodstuffs. Butchers and store-keepers know that they can ask any prices from the hotels and restaurants because those staying there do not care how much they have to pay for their meals. But such high prices inflame a great hardship upon the Viennese while in no wise affecting the strangers.

The Socialists say, "Either stop the tourist travel or else take measures to protect our own people." This sentiment also prevails in other parts of the country, notably in Tyrol and Salzburg. The latter place after begging tourists to attend the great music festival—and incidentally charging them most exorbitant prices for accommodation—suddenly proclaimed the end of the tourist season Sept. 3, three or four weeks before the normal time for its close.

In Tyrol, the anti-tourist feeling was manifested especially against the French. Offensively worded placards were posted in the street of Innsbruck, demanding expulsion of all French tourists. It must be added, however, that the authorities had no part in this, and promptly destroyed the offending placards.

Indirect Measures Are Taken  
In the last few days, indirect measures have been taken against tourists in Vienna in the form of greatly increased taxes on hotel rooms. Hitherto the city had levied a municipal tax of 30 per cent on rents of hotel rooms. From Oct. 1, hotels will be divided into three classes, small, medium, and so-called "luxury" hotels. The room tax on these has been raised to 45, 50, and 60 per cent, respectively. Tax is estimated on gross rent of rooms. As a consequence, prices for rooms have been advanced to rates far beyond the

world parity, and with every increase in the prices of electric light, gas, fuel, telephone, etc., rents of rooms will be raised automatically. The result is that the hotels already are half empty, the city is getting far less revenue, and, what is more serious, the tourist industry seems likely to be ruined.

This anti-tourist policy meets with sharp criticism. It is pointed out that at the moment when Austria's representatives in Geneva are urging the necessity of abolishing the vexatious economic restrictions on trade between national states and the institution of more liberal regulations for travel and the interchange of merchandise, it is, to say the least, somewhat incongruous that the authorities in Vienna should take measures against foreign visitors. They scarcely can have realized what an unfavorable result such action would have abroad.

SIR G. McL. BROWN  
ADVOCATES ASSISTING  
SETTLERS TO CANADA

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence).—"All over Great Britain there is shown a strong tendency to come nearer to the Dominion in every way possible," said Sir George McLaren Brown of London, European general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is visiting Montreal. Particularly is there a desire to get British people, many of the most desirable class to come to Canada to settle," he went on.

"There are plenty of the most desirable people who will come when Canada gives the word. There is no doubt Canada must get population, and population of the right sort. She must get her lands populated and she cannot do better than get British people. It is felt in Great Britain that the Canadian Government is striving to arrive at some safe immigration policy which will give the Dominion all the new settlers it requires without disturbing the position in Canada. The British Government on its part is showing a very keen desire to stimulate immigration within the Empire, and is prepared to put up money to bring it about. The act put through Parliament on the initiative of Colonel Amery provides for an expenditure of £2,000,000 in any one year, but I do not believe that is the maximum Great Britain is prepared to expend."

"Restrictions only in so far as they are needed to ensure proper selection sums up the general feeling of the people of Great Britain on the subject of immigration within the Empire. Immigration in the future, it is felt, will have to be assisted by governments. The crying need not only in Canada but in all the Dominions is a really comprehensive and properly organized scheme for looking after the welfare of the immigrant for one year after he has landed, also for bringing the amenities of life to lonely rural districts. A policy of assisted immigration, by which the newcomer would be aided until settled, would solve the difficulty, and there is no doubt but that Canada would benefit."

WAGE EARNERS WANT LOANS  
TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 14.—A demand will be made by Labor organizations that the funds of provincial banks, which are now accessible to farmers to obtain loans to build dwellings, should be placed within reach of artisans and wage earners of urban centers. Labor officials in Toronto contend that industrial workers should be able to obtain loans to build dwellings, and will ask them to enter a protest to this effect with the Ontario Government.



52%	53
73%	73%
100%	100%
81%	..
33	30
97%	..
39	..
14	11%



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GENERAL TREND  
OF BONDS MAY  
BE STILL LOWER

Liberty's No Exception—Flurry  
in 31/2s Unusual—Inflation a  
Depressing Factor

Reaction in the bond market as a whole has been general lately, and the United States Liberty bond issues have been no exception. Bonds as a class are selling well below their high prices of earlier in the year, and market sentiment is that lower prices may prevail for some time.

Various explanations are offered for the decline in Liberty's. For one thing, the exemption from taxation of the individual maximum of \$160,000 Liberty expires in nine months. With a sizable deficit facing the United States Treasury, there is considered to be no likelihood of a cut in surtax rates, and hence it is probable that many large holders of Liberty have begun shifting to 3 1/2s or other tax-exempt issues. Another plausible explanation of the extremely favorable character of the terms of a new loan, making the older issues appear to be selling rather high by comparison.

## General Level Lower

The Dow-Jones average of 40 bonds turned downward about Sept. 10, highest grade rails somewhat earlier. So large an advance, as has taken place in bonds in the last two years, is almost unparalleled and a reaction of considerable extent and duration would hardly be surprising. This need not preclude a resumption of the advance some months hence. The bond market expects that bond prices will gradually rise for perhaps 10 years. The recent flurry in Liberty 3 1/2s which carried them to a new high at 108.02 from an opening of 101.24 last Thursday, followed by a drop to a closing price of 100.98 Saturday occasioned widespread comment. Several explanations were advanced, the reasons considered most plausible being either that a large buying order had been badly executed, or that the buying was the covering by a large house which found itself short of bonds.

## Some Issues Resist

Atchafalpa road's general 4s are selling between six and seven points below their peak levels of the year thus far. This issue has perhaps the broadest market, 37.5% of the very high-grade rail bonds and its movements are usually considered significant.

Lower-grade rails and public utility and industrial bonds have not lost ground to the extent that the highest-grade rails have. This is considered normal. Liberty bonds, at the best, have been selling on the basis of pure interest, but any bonds in the market, while the prices of other issues reflect the influence of many factors, particularly the size of business profits.

As earnings of railroads and industrial corporations increase, their junior obligations appear to be secured and hence may hold firm or even advance in the face of higher money rates. In the case of public utilities many underlying bonds are considered nearly as strong as rails of savings bank investment grade and this fact is beginning to be recognized increasingly. This latter factor accounts for the relatively small decline in the price of such bonds when compared with the best rails.

**Inflation Still a Factor**  
The process of deflation from war profits has probably not yet run its course. Sound judges believe that money will tend to grow cheaper over a long term of years. Such a tendency may easily be interrupted for considerable periods, however, and the action of the bond market intimates that such a period may now be in force.

Business is improving, and requires more money; commodity prices are showing a pronounced tendency to rise. Under these circumstances there is apparent considerable liquidation of bonds by banks and corporations which had held them for temporary investment during the period of dull business.

While bonds seem likely to rise still further in the long run, many shrewd investors are for the time being confining their purchases to short-term issues in sharp contrast to the policy generally pursued during the recent period of rising prices.

## Figures of Reaction

The following table indicates the extent of the reaction in bonds in the case of a number of representative issues, giving the high for the year, current price and points decline.

HIGH-GRADE RAILS			
Bond	High	Current	Points
A. T. & S. F. gen. 4s, 1935	95.34	87.14	7.20
N. Y. C. & H. R. 3 1/2s, 97	81.14	74.14	7.00
MEDIUM-GRADE RAILS			
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, 1935	89.14	85.14	4.00
Southern gen. 4s, 1935	72.14	69.14	3.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES			
Bklyn. Ed. gen. 5s, 1940	100.14	98.14	2.00
N. Y. Ed. gen. 5s, 1941	109.14	106.14	3.00
INDUSTRIALS			
Am. Sugar & Ref. 5s, 1937	104.14	102.14	2.00
U. S. Steel 7s, 1938	104.14	102.14	2.00

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Southern Railway employees who did not join the strike are offered \$350 cash, or five shares preferred stock, by President Harrison.

The payment of \$160,000 to the Rock Island Railroad in partial settlement of Government liabilities arising out of wartime Government control, has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In connection with the renewed depreciation of the mark, a rapid rise occurred on the Berlin Bourse last week. Harpener, which declared a 50 per cent dividend, rose 2500 points, Deutsche Lufthansa 700, Gelsenkirchen 975 points (latter two issues backed by Stines) and German potash 9500 points.

BRITAIN ACHIEVES  
PRICE STABILITY

As Result Foreign Trade Larger  
—Industry on Upgrade

LONDON (by mail)—Unemployment decreases slowly. Great trades such as steel and machinery making are only continuing on a minimum, and sometimes a lack of profit; yet, the British trade barometer is undoubtedly pointing to the right side. This year has seen a big thing achieved—stability of price, and plans can now be laid with the certainty that no undue risk is being run.

This stability has had an increasing effect on imports, which in the first four months of 1922 were £314,400,000. During the same four months they were £337,500,000. Imports of raw materials increased from £88,000,000 to £99,000,000, showing that British industry is finding a little more work and is ready to replenish depleted stocks.

Wool and woolen goods have increased in price and are still meeting a strong demand both at home and abroad. Cotton manufactures (especially yarn) are on an economic basis again, although enough progress has not been made to relieve masters of their anxieties over depreciation of capital. Raw hides and skins are other examples of liveliness as work in oil-seeds and analogous substances. Exports of coal show an enormous balance on the right side for eight months, commercial coal and bunker showing 50,000,000 tons, compared with 15,500,000 in 1921, but last year's stoppage and this year's temporary American demand make the figures misleading. Coal needs a revival of the home demand for hard grades to induce real healthiness. There is, however, enough evidence elsewhere of vitality as the following shows:

Exports:	1922	1921
Iron and steel (tons)	2,061,664	1,012,411
Non-ferrous metals	86,579	60,532
Cotton manufactures	£124,525,199	£115,749,361
Apparel	14,209,242	12,514,953

Internal trade is beginning to show signs of definite progress. Building has until the last three months been inactive since the boom, when building materials were 130 per cent above pre-war level. Now it is going ahead again with the price level of 71 per cent above.

Retail business is improving everywhere, and prices have become steady. Where the railway rates to be reduced in proportion with everything else, the artificial barrier to trade would be down and the ultimate problem of a general industrial prosperity in internal trade could be tackled.

Since the boom in 1920 the fall in materials has been more pronounced than in foods. The principal feature of the situation is the manner in which it is possible week by week to earmark the balance of revenue above expenditure to reduce floating debt. Government borrowings on Treasury bills and Bank of England advances were on Sept. 23, 1922, \$865,543,500, as compared with \$1,346,996,000 on Sept. 1, 1921.

ENGLISH RAIL  
AMALGAMATION  
STOCK PLANS

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The London & South Western, London, Brighton & South Coast and the South Eastern & Chatham roads, constituent companies of the southern railway group, have come to an arrangement as to description of classes of stock to form the share and loan capital of the amalgamated company. Loans and debenture stock will total £35,729,000, preference stock £24,858,000, ordinary stock £26,864,000, total £21,144,647.97.

Holders of £100 South Western preferred ordinary will receive £80 preferred ordinary amalgamated stock, £100 deferred ordinary will receive £120 preferred ordinary will receive £120 amalgamated preferred, £100 deferred ordinary will get £177 1/2. Preferred ordinary South Eastern & Chatham £100 6 per cent stock will get £120 ordinary, £100 deferred ordinary £96 1/2, in deferred ordinary amalgamated stock. Chatham's £100 4 1/2 per cent second preference gets £60 preferred ordinary and £43 8s. 6d. in ordinary A stock. For £100 arbitration ordinary the holder receives £52 1/2 ordinary.

CONTINENTAL  
CAN'S EARNINGS  
MUCH IMPROVED

One of the factors in the strength of Continental Can stock marketwise is the earnings of the company, which are understood to be at a rate which will be between \$22 and \$26 a share this year for the common.

There is talk of a resumption of dividends at a rate which will probably be within 1 per cent either way of 7 per cent. The company inaugurated dividends in 1915, paying 2 1/2 per cent; in the next two years it paid 5 per cent, and by 1921 had increased rate to 7 per cent. The dividend was suspended in 1921.

There is \$4,180,000 of preferred stock ahead of the \$13,500,000 common, and no bonded debt, making charges of only \$292,600 ahead of common stock dividends.

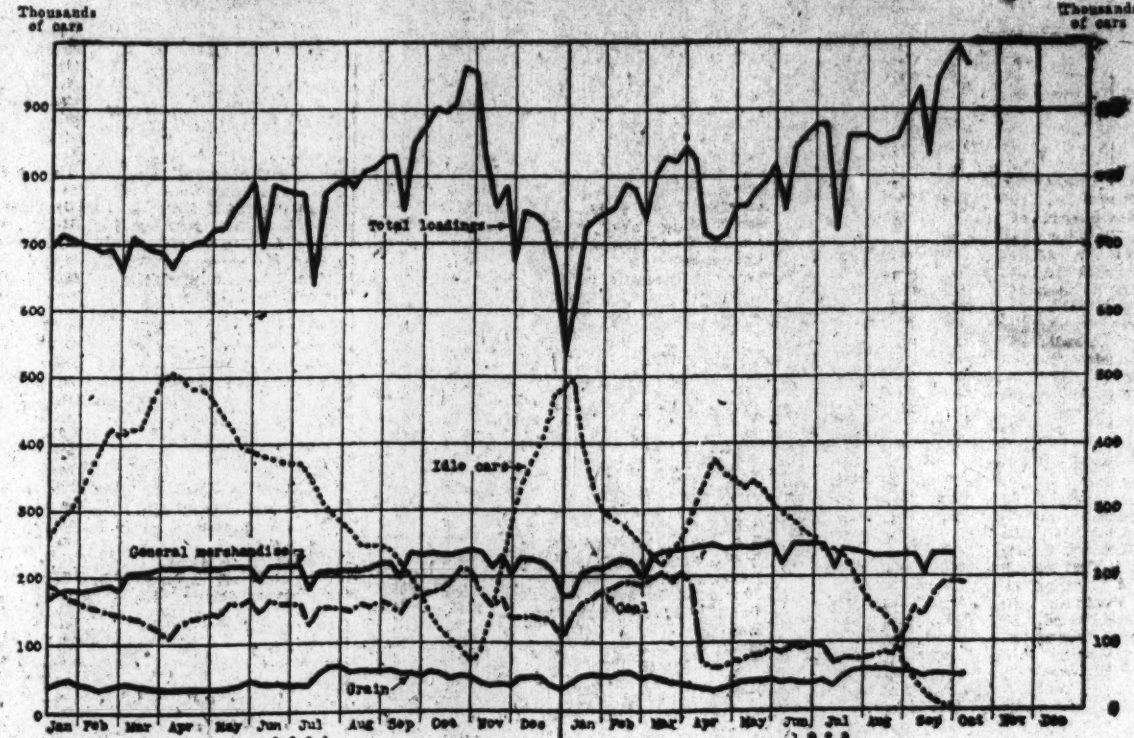
Inventory was reduced from \$3,960,366 in 1920 to \$3,394,909 in 1921; while notes and accounts payable were cut from \$8,404,431 to \$3,560,895 in the same period; at the same time, \$3.50 a share was earned on the common stock.

A very substantial drop in tinplate prices has considerably reduced the amount of working capital tied up in inventory in the early months of the year.

## CHICAGO RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Chicago Surface Lines report gross earnings of \$4,600,955 for September, 1922, and net profits, after expenses, of \$910,858. Passenger traffic increased 2 per cent, and earnings decreased 10 per cent.

## FREIGHT LOADINGS CLOSE TO RECORD



Revenue freight loadings on American railroads this year have made a favorable showing, considering the handicap of a five-months' coal strike and a shopmen's strike, which has been in effect with varying intensity since July 1.

At the close of last month loadings touched a point within 2 per cent of the record for all time, made in the fall of 1920, and the weekly average, as shown by the accompanying chart has been consistently above 1921. A gain in general merchandise has offset subnormal coal loadings, which is evidence of trade recovery.

The number of idle cars, of course, increases or decreases in inverse ratio to car loadings. As plotted on this chart the idle car line shows total number of cars in good order, and not actually in use on all roads. At present the supply of cars is insufficient to meet the demand from shippers.

That there are any idle cars when a car shortage exists is due to the fact that it is impossible to move cars promptly to the places where they are needed. An urgent call for cars may exist at certain points and on certain lines, while at the same time equipment is stored on sidings in other sections or on other roads.

STRENGTH STILL  
A FEATURE OF  
PACKER HIDES

Heavy Skins Scarce—Tanners  
Having Trying Time Keep-  
ing Pace With Conditions

The packer hide market featured, as it is, with strength considered remarkable when subsidiary markets are unable to keep prices of their products at replacement levels, is perplexing to tanners. Present hide conditions are forcing tanners to take a defensive attitude because advances in leather prices are hardly lifted before another half-cent rise is recorded in prices of raw stock.

At the annual meeting of the Tanners Council held in Chicago last week the correlative conditions of hides and leather were discussed, and the various ways of meeting the steady rise of the raw material with prices of leather lagging behind were earnestly discussed, but the only point of general agreement was the opinion that hides should be bought only when absolutely needed and go more than needed.

Tanners were a unit on the subject of holding leather prices firmly, but could see no way of daily changing quotations, so as to keep in line with the frequent lifting of hide prices, which are conspicuously unstable. Lack of control of business diplomacy, therefore, obligates tanners to adopt a rigid policy of conservation. They are indifferent to market drift, must exercise frugality, vigilance, and must display business acumen to avert events which marked the last two years of deflation.

Heavy hides are still scarce, consequently prices are high. South American (Prigricco) hides are active quotations increasing with their improving qualities. Late sales were at 24c. C. A. F. New York.

An immediate drop in packer hides seems improbable because the demand for leather is broad and steady. The following figures represent sales in the western packer hide markets for the week ended Oct. 21, with comparisons:

	Oct. 21, 22, 1921	1913
1,000 Sept.-Oct. hvy nat	21	13 1/2
800 Sept.-Oct. hvy nat	20 1/2	13 1/2
5,000 July to Oct. nat bulls 17	15	8 1/2
13,000 Sept.-Oct. nat str 23	15	20
10,000 Sept.-Oct. buttrband	21	14 1/2
18,000 Sept.-Oct. Col str 20	13 1/2	13 1/2
6,000 Sept.-Oct. hvy Tex	21	15
12,000 Sept.-Oct. hvy Tex	20	14 1/2

STANDARD GAS &  
ELECTRIC GAINS

Electrical energy output at the operated public utility properties of Standard Gas & Electric Company for the week ended Sept. 30 increased 15.09 per cent over the same week of 1921.

Applications were received for 2853 new electric services. Electric connected load reports show a net gain of 792 customers. Applications also were received for 1181 new gas customers.

## COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products

	Oct. 24	Sept. 24	Oct. 25
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.40	1.25 1/4	1.45
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.37	1.20 1/4	1.41
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.91	.81 1/4	.94 1/4
Oats, No. 2 white	.58	.49	.64 1/4
Flour, Minn. pat. 7.5	7.00	7.00	7.00
Lard, mess	11.90	11.45	10.25
Pork, mess	26.80	27.00	24.50
Beef, family	14.60	14.60	14.60
Sugar, gran. 8.80	8.80	8.25	8.20
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	33.14	34.25	32.40
Lead	.67 1/2	.69 1/2	.68 1/2
Steel	6.50	6.25	4.70
Tin	36.125	32.625	28.50
Copper	18.75	14.00	12.875
Rubber, rib sm. sh.	2.25	1.45	1.45
Cotton, Mid. Uplands	23.75	21.40	19.20
Steel billets, Pitts.	40.00	40.00	29.00
Print cloths	.07 1/2	.06 1/2	.06 1/2
Zinc	7.25	7.20	4.975

CHICAGO LIVE  
STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—A few early bids by shippers and traders in today's live stock market here were around 15 points lower, \$9.55 bid on 225-pound butchers. The quality was fair. Yesterday's average was \$9.10, compared with \$8.85 a week ago and \$7.70 a year ago.

Receipts: Hogs 29,000, with 11,718 left over; cattle, 14,000; sheep, 20,000.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Today	Yesterday
Bar silver in New York	67 1/2c	67 1/2c
Bar silver in London	34 1/2d	34 1/2d
Mexican dollars	51 1/2c	51 1/2c
Bar gold in London	32 1/2d	32 1/2d
Canadian ex. prem. (%)	1/2c-3/4c	1/2c-3/4c
Domestic bar silver	99 1/2c	99 1/2c

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 13 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2	4 1/2
New York	4 1/2	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2	4 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2	4 1/2
Atlanta	4 1/2	4 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2	4 1/2
Chicago	4 1/2	4 1/2
St. Louis	4 1/2	4 1/2
Kansas City	4 1/2	4 1/2
Minneapolis	4 1/2	4 1/2
Dallas	4 1/2	4 1/2
San Antonio	4 1/2	4 1/2
Fort Worth	4 1/2	4 1/2
Memphis	4 1/2	4 1/2
Indianapolis	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cincinnati	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2	4 1/2
St. Paul	4 1/2	4 1/2
Des Moines	4 1/2	4 1/2
Omaha	4 1/2	4 1/2
Lincoln	4 1/2	4 1/2
Sioux Falls	4 1/2	4 1/2
Denver	4 1/2	4 1/2
Portland	4 1/2	4 1/2
Seattle	4 1/2	4 1/2
San Diego	4 1/2	4 1/2
Los Angeles	4 1/2	4 1/2
San Jose	4 1/2	4 1/2
Albany	4 1/2	4 1/2
Syracuse	4 1/2	4 1/2
Buffalo	4 1/2	4 1/2
Rochester	4 1/2	4 1/2
Albany	4 1/2	4 1/2
Syracuse	4 1/2	4 1/2
Buffalo	4 1/2	4 1/2
Rochester	4 1/2	4 1/2

## Acceptance Market

	Spot	60 days	90 days
Prime Eligible Banks	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 30 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 60 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 90 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Less Known Banks	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 30 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 60 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 90 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Eligible Private Banks	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 30 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 60 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 90 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

## Foreign Exchange Rates

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.43 1/2	\$4.44 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
Demond	4.44	4.44 1/2	4.84 1/2
Cables	.0707 1/2	.071 1/4	.193
France	.3910	.3906	.462
Gulden	.00024	.00024	.233
Marks	.0406	.0413 1/2	.193
Swiss francs	.1820	.1825	.193
Pesetas	.1528	.1532	.193
Belgian francs	.0650 1/2	.0670	.193
Kronen (Austria)	.0014	.0014	.268
Sweden	.2665	.2665	.268
Denmark	.20	.2003	.268
Norway	.1785	.1772	.268
Greece	.0204	.02	.193
Argentina	.821	.821	.948
Poland	.0093	.0093	.2380
Hungary	.044	.044	.2030
Jugoslavia	.044	.044	.2030
Finland	.1120	.1120	.324
Taechoslovakia	.0324	.0328	.2026
Rumania	.0064	.0062	.1930
Portugal	.60	.615	\$1.08
Turkey	.52	.52	\$4.40
Shanghai	.750	.750	1.9823
Hong Kong	.5555	.5555	.7800
Bombay	.2920	.2920	.4866
Yokohama	.4825	.4820	.4984
Manila	.1120	.1120	.324
Uruguay	.7825	.7825	1.0342
Chile	.1385	.1385	.3650
*Calcutta	.2925	.2920	

\*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

## DIVIDENDS NOT TO BE PAID

DETROIT, Oct. 24.—Directors of the Detroit United Railway have rescinded votes for stock dividends of 2 1/2 per cent payable Dec. 31, 1922. The dividends were never distributed because authority for issue was refused by Michigan state officials.

SOUTH'S BANKS  
SEEKING WAYS  
TO EMPLOY CASH

Prosperity of Cotton Farmers Reflected in Deposits Increase, and Investments Sought

DALLAS, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Prosperity in the cotton growing portions of Texas is reflected in the inquiry by country banks for information regarding short-term investments for surplus cash.

The cotton farmers are liquidating their indebtedness and the banks' vaults are filled with cash for short term investments are sought. Small country banks, which a year ago were stretching their resources to meet local needs and avoid bankruptcy, now are making inquiry for the investment sums varying from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

The banks of Dallas have a great deal of cash, according to leading bankers, and in some instances they have gone outside of the State for sources of temporary investments. The American Exchange National Bank now has \$4,750,000 on call in New York, and the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank has \$2,600,000 in New York on the same terms.

The call of the Comptroller of the Currency for reports on bank condition as of Sept. 15, the last call issued, showed \$110,154,349 on deposit in Dallas National banks. It is said that a call by the Comptroller now would show deposits considerably in excess of the high water mark of Nov. 17, 1919, when deposits of \$118,346,273 were shown. The American Exchange National Bank of Dallas alone shows an increase of \$4,738,649 in deposits since Sept. 15, and it is declared that other banks in Dallas can show an increase in about the same proportion.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC  
OF B



# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## RAW COTTON RISE CARRIES CLOTH UPWARD

Coarser Types of Goods in Demand—Advances in Prices Are Not Popular

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 24 (Special).—The raw cotton market, forced upward, some believe, by manipulation, has become another reason for soaring prices in primary cotton goods, and the active buying which has kept the markets in a flurry lately has continued. The coarser types of goods, in particular, have advanced, but the advances did not seem so headlong or substantial.

Gossip in trading circles is very bullish, but despite that fact buyers were by no means swept off their feet and are still paying close attention to prices. As yet there has been none of the reckless disregard of quotations which featured the boom times of 1918, 1919, and early 1920, and many of the large distributors of goods profess doubts about the ability of the final consumers to absorb all the cotton goods that the mills can make at the higher level of values.

With the exception of the cotton growers, the farmers are not getting prices for their products that are at all proportionate to the value at which cotton goods must be sold if the present levels in primary distributing channels are continued.

In addition there is quite a large number of industrial workers whose income has been cut materially, either by wage reductions or by lack of steady employment, so that there is some reason for asking where the money is coming from to buy as much cotton goods as in normal times.

### Price Advances Opposed

There is no denying the fact of serious resistance to higher prices in retail channels, and to some extent in secondary markets as well. Distributors have found it extremely difficult to maintain sales at full normal volume when higher prices for finished lines are named.

And yet such prices must be moved up if they are to cover the actual costs of gray goods, processing and distributing. It is impossible, for example, to continue 4x4, 6x6 goods at 12½ cents if the gray goods of that construction are to remain at 9½ cents or higher. But printers and other distributors of finished goods have been very slow to move their prices higher because they have sensed the resistance of the consumer to the higher prices, thus greatly retarding the movement of goods.

In print cloth, market prices seem firmly established at 9½ or 9½ cents for 38½-inch 6x6s, and some of the eastern mills, in River, Mass., for instance, are asking as high as 10 cents. Narrow goods have been moving freely on the basis of 7½ cents for 27-inch 6x6s, and 6½ cents for 27-inch 5x6s.

### Fall River's Sales

Fall River reports sales of 200,000 to 225,000 pieces during the last week, and nearly all prices there moved up at least a quarter of a cent. The low-count 36-inch goods have been in active demand, and buyers have been willing to pay as high as a quarter of a cent more for the standard constructions, in order to get goods for delivery through November and December. Not a few mills were selling goods to be delivered in January and some even went as far ahead as February, buyers being willing to place orders for as long a period ahead as they could get mills to accept.

Sheetings have not been so active as formerly, but have been moving fairly well and at prices proportionate to the rest of the market, while the heavier goods, such as ducks, heavy drills, and similar goods for manufacturing and other industrial purposes have been very active indeed. In this quarter there has seemed less determined resistance to higher prices and values have, therefore, advanced very rapidly.

### Fine Fabrics Sell Well

Fine fabrics made from combed yarns have been selling steadily at a rate equal to at least 150 per cent of the current normal full time production and this condition, having been maintained now for six or eight weeks, has placed most of the cloth mills in a fairly well sold position.

Having sold fancy goods very freely for three months, they have been trying during the last six weeks to balance up their plants by taking sufficient orders for the plainer constructions to place their plants on a full production basis. The fact that they are running full time and at full capacity, however, is the only reason why they have been able to meet the present market levels on such plainer goods as lawns, voles, pongees, and poplins. Most constructions of this type are priced today only little higher than they were three months ago, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting the market to higher levels, despite the fact that raw material costs are substantially greater today than they were in July and August.

For example, 40-inch 88 by 80s are still selling for 15 cents, the same price they brought early in August, when everyone branded that figure as below the actual cost of production. On 40-inch 76 by 72s there has been a very slight improvement over the low point reached, but nothing to compare with the advance experienced in the print cloth markets.

The fine goods mills are accepting the situation under protest, and are looking to their fancies for their profits, but they are getting now to the point where they are nearly ready to retire from the market on the plainer goods to await such time as prices reach a more attractive level.

## FRESH COLLAPSE OF GERMAN MARKS

Laid to Larger Circulation and Fall of British Ministry

The German mark, which, Saturday, touched a new low at 2½ hundredths of one cent, and yesterday recovered somewhat, fell today to the lowest quotations ever recorded, at 2½ cents a hundred, or 4705 marks to the dollar. This compares with the current year's high of 60½ hundredths of a cent and a parity of 23.8 cents.

This fresh collapse has been attributed first to the change in the British Cabinet and the possibility that the new Cabinet will be more severe in dealing with German problems; second, to the fact that exterior dealings in foreign exchange by Germans has been prohibited, robbing the market of some measure of supporting power furnished by speculators who find themselves obliged to cover their sales for the decline, intermittently, to cash in their profits.

Another possible influence in the latest decline is the weekly watering of the mark circulation, the latest figure standing at 373,925,085,000, which is a new high record. On Dec. 31, 1921, mark circulation was 113,458,889,000, or less than one-third of the total outstanding on Oct. 14.

Fluctuations of the mark during the past several weeks are shown here:

Period	High	Low	Cables	High	Low
Oct. 21	0.0033	0.0024	0.0033	0.0024	0.0024
Oct. 22	0.0044	0.0034	0.0044	0.0034	0.0034
Oct. 23	0.0065	0.0045	0.0065	0.0045	0.0045
Oct. 24	0.0077	0.0057	0.0077	0.0057	0.0057
Oct. 25	0.0088	0.0068	0.0088	0.0068	0.0068
Oct. 26	0.0099	0.0079	0.0099	0.0079	0.0079
Oct. 27	0.0110	0.0090	0.0110	0.0090	0.0090
Oct. 28	0.0121	0.0101	0.0121	0.0101	0.0101
Oct. 29	0.0132	0.0112	0.0132	0.0112	0.0112
Oct. 30	0.0143	0.0123	0.0143	0.0123	0.0123
Oct. 31	0.0154	0.0134	0.0154	0.0134	0.0134

The high for marks last year was 1.87 cents, reached on Jan. 24; the 1920 high was .0313 cents on May 26, in 1919 the high was .0825 cents on July 18.

Bankers say that there is not very much activity in marks, on either the upside or downside, for speculation in this exchange is now confined to dealing in secondary banks, and are for the purpose of covering ordinary commercial transactions.

### INCREASE IN CRUDE

### RUBBER COST MAY

### MEAN TIRE ADVANCE

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—An advance in tire prices is imminent, according to leading rubber company executives. Prices are the lowest in history, more than 40 per cent below 1920 peak levels and about 28 per cent below the 1921 low.

Since the August reduction, averaging 10 per cent on cords and 15 per cent on fabric casings, the margin of profit has been unsatisfactory, especially for the larger companies. Smaller tire producers for some time have been in more advantageous position than their larger competitors. This has been due principally to the fact that they had comparatively small inventory losses to take. Selling expenses have also been lighter.

The recent advance of nearly 10 cents a pound in crude rubber, together with a stiffening cotton fabric market, has made the general situation worse. Few tire companies have been carrying heavy stocks or made extensive future commitments at earlier low prices. In fact, part of the recent rapid advance in crude rubber is attributed to urgent buying by some large tire companies in immediate need of rubber.

Officials of some important companies are debating the wisdom of an early advance in tire prices. They believe rising raw material costs justify an increase, but wonder if greater benefits may not eventually accrue if they keep prices down.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday cloudy, generally fair with rising temperature; diminishing northerly wind becoming easterly.  
Southern New England: Fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; increasing northerly winds, becoming southerly Wednesday.

### Weather Outlook

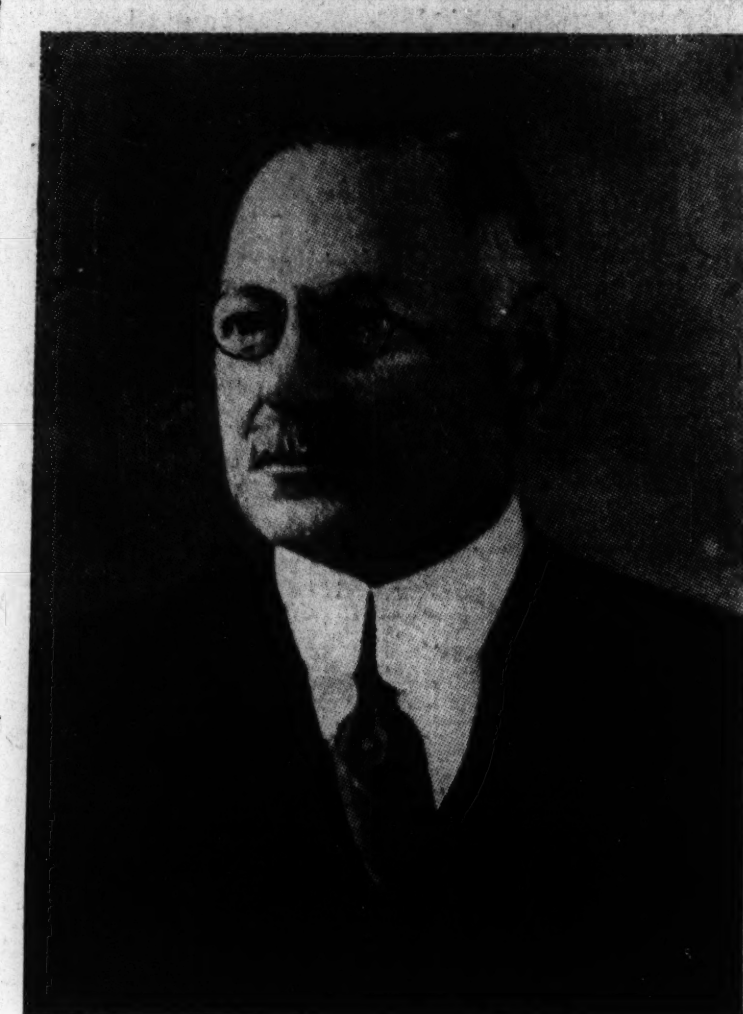
The indications are for generally fair weather Tuesday and Wednesday in the Atlantic and east gulf states. The temperature will be lower in the Atlantic states Tuesday and it will rise almost generally in the Mississippi River during Wednesday.

### Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	40	Kansas City	48
Atlantic City	46	Memphis	46
Boston	44	Montreal	32
Buffalo	38	Nantucket	48
Calgary	26	New Orleans	58
Charleston	58	New York	42
Chicago	46	Philadelphia	44
Cincinnati	44	Pittsburgh	40
Des Moines	46	Portland, Me.	40
Eastport	44	Portland, Ore.	56
Galveston	60	San Francisco	54
Hatfield	56	St. Louis	42
Helen	54	St. Paul	46
Jacksonville	62	Washington	44

### NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

America	Bid Ask	Fifth Nat.	Bid Ask
Am. Exch.	208 211	Fifth Nat.	175 178
Battery	135 137	Garfield Nat.	120 123
Bowling	425 428	Gotham	180 187
Bryant Pk.	153 165	Greenwich	265 268
City	215 217	Harriman	280 289
Com. Mer.	100 100	Hanover	215 215
Com. Nat.	155 155	Irving	211 215
Chem. & D.	130 140	Industrial	150 160
City	215 217	Manhattan	320 325
Chase	225 228	Mech. & M.	402 407
Chas. E.	100 110	Mutual	590 590
Com. Nat.	155 155	Nat. Am.	150 150
City	215 217	Nat. City	150 150
Col. & Iron	200 200	Pacific	300 300
Colonial	325 325	Park	445 455
Columbia	225 228	Public	320 320
Com. Nat.	155 155	Seaboard	220 225
Com. Nat.	155 155	Standard	260 275
Continental	130 140	State	310 310
Corn. Exch.	470 470	25d Ward	250 270
Cornopolitan	185 185	Un. States	150 150
East River	130 130	Wash. Hts.	200 200
Fifth Ave.	1025 1025	Yorkville	475 475



Benjamin E. Bensinger

WORLD wide distribution of the products of the company founded by his grandfather at Cincinnati, O., in 1845, has been obtained by Benjamin E. Bensinger, president of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Chicago. Eight factories directed by Mr. Bensinger in Paris, France; Toronto, Can., and Chicago, Long Island City, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Muskegon, Mich., and Dubuque, Ia., in the United States, produce billiard tables and equipment, bowling alleys, phonographs and phonograph records, and automobile tires. These products require 56 branch offices and sales rooms for their distribution, as well as four main offices for administration, and foreign offices in many parts of the world.

Mr. Bensinger became identified with the company which he now heads when a youth of 17. After three years he became secretary of the Bensinger Self-Adding Cash Register Company, continuing in that position up to 1890, when he resumed connection with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. In 1903 he was elected first vice-president of the latter concern.

A year later he succeeded to the presidency of the company, and since that time, due to his aggressiveness, the business has steadily grown and attained tremendous size.

Mr. Bensinger is a native of Louisville, Ky., but as his folks moved to Chicago when he was a little lad, he received his education at the Moseley Public School and the South Division High School in the latter city.

### GERMANS MAKE BIG CONTRACT FOR CANADIAN ORE

DUSSELDORF, Oct. 24.—The contract which a group of three prominent German iron and steel companies made with the Dominion Iron & Steel Corporation of Canada for a large tonnage of iron ore was negotiated by Dr. Fahrenhorst, head of the Phoenix Company of Dusseldorf. So far as can be ascertained no fixed amount is specified, but it is asserted here that at least 1,000,000 tons will be brought over, possibly several millions. The ore will be mined in Newfoundland.

It is understood several ships have been chartered for carrying the ore and some shipments have already been received.

The loss of the Lorraine iron fields has forced German interests to look elsewhere for raw material. They have been also buying ore from Sweden.

Steel interests here say that, although they have fair business on their books, there is a decided falling off in forward buying, both domestic and export. One machinery company says it has received several cancellations recently from German consumers.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Irregularity marked the trading in securities on the stock exchange here today. Dealings lacked briskness. Gilt-edged investment issues were dull and easier. French loans were heavy in sympathy with Paris.

The oil group was neglected and easier. Royal Dutch was 38½, Shell Transport 4½, and Mexican Eagle 2½.

Home rails were mixed but generally lower. Dollar descriptions were quiet around previous levels. There was moderate selling of Argentine rails.

Alterations in Kaffirs were unimportant, with operations confined to professional. Some industrial shares were firm. Hudson's Bay was 7½. After showing strength, the rubber list paused.

TELEPHONE MAY RESORT TO BOND OR NOTE ISSUE

Upon the completion of the present \$115,000,000 stock issue American Telephone's capital structure will consist roughly of 25 per cent funded debt and 75 per cent capital stock. The big company has for a number of years been working itself into this extremely conservative relationship between debt and stock.

The change, in fact, lends special significance to the declaration of President Thayer that any further issue of stock to stockholders is improbable for a considerable period to come. "A considerable period of time" means a matter of years rather than months. If additional financing is required to meet the growth which is anticipated will be as constant in the future as in the past, the present 1 to 3 ratio suggests that the vehicle will be bonds or notes.

## LOOSE WILES BISCUIT CO. HAS GOOD PROSPECTS

Despite Lower Prices for Products, Earnings Larger Than 1921—Dividend Plans

The financial position and outlook of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company is more favorable than since its incorporation. For nine months of this year sales exceeded the similar 1921 period, despite the price reductions of between 15 per cent and 20 per cent. Improvement has come largely in the last six months, the first quarter showing a decrease from last year. Inventories have been cut to \$2,500,000, a reduction of \$400,000 from Dec. 31, last, and are now as low as consistent with sales. This compares with a high of \$5,230,811 in 1920.

No Bank Loans  
There are no bank loans or funded debt, and current liabilities Dec. 31 were only \$977,811, including \$550,000 accounts payable and \$418,000 tax reserves. Since then they have been substantially reduced.

The concern had on Dec. 31, 1921, total current assets of \$6,536,270, including cash, \$631,607; Government bonds and other securities, \$1,162,227; inventories, \$2,536,548, and accounts receivable, \$1,805,588. This has been further improved by cutting inventories and an increase of Government securities to approximately \$1,300,000 while other investments total \$441,148.

This strong position has created the belief that some adjustment of 73½ per cent accumulated back dividends of \$3,000,000 7 per cent second preferred totaling \$650,000, is impending. The second preferred stock is now quoted 117 bid, 140 asked. No decision has been made by directors as to when this accumulation will be paid, but it will not be paid off in a lump sum. The method will probably be to continue the present 1½ per cent quarterly payments, which will be doubled if earnings continue satisfactorily, making total annual payments of 14 per cent until the amount due is paid.

The second preferred stock dividend was discontinued from 1915 until 1920 to build up surplus, which in 1915 was only \$230,000 after an unsatisfactory year. In this year there were also \$2,500,000 bank loans outstanding. Since then earnings have been plowed back into the company and each year with exception of 1921 has seen a substantial increase in surplus, now \$3,726,000.

Comparative Figures  
Financial position in the early years, during the peak of the high price boom and since deflation compares as follows:

Year ended Dec. 31—	1921	1922
Cash	\$631,607	\$631,607
Marketable securities	1,162,227	1,162,227
Inventories	2,536,548	2,536,548
Current assets	6,536,270	6,536,270
Current liabilities	977,811	977,811
Tr. & loss exp.	3,726,533	3,726,533
Working cap.	5,558,459	5,558,459
Net income	\$218,773	\$46,798

\*Deficit.  
In the 9-2-3 years since the establishment of this concern aggregate net available for dividends was \$5,111,166, an annual average of \$880,456.

This is equivalent to an average of \$18.23 a share on 7 per cent first preferred, of which \$4,434,000 is now outstanding, \$23.67 on \$2,000,000 7 per cent second preferred and \$4.17 on \$8,000,000 common.

During this time the company could easily have made payments on second preferred and even on the common, but conservatism favored a steady building up of resources which events have fully justified.

### NEW ACTIVITY IN BLACK HILLS

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Oct. 19 (Special Correspondence).—An event of importance in Black Hills mining circles was the resumption of mining operations at the Golden Feather mine in Two Bit Gulch. The plant is a roll mill of the latest type. This mill, which has a capacity of 300 tons, may be increased to a capacity of 350 tons, and is so located that the handling of the ore can be done at the minimum cost for labor.

This is the first of the small Black Hills mines to reopen since the World War. At the present time the outlook is very bright for the opening in the near future of a number of other fine Black Hills mining prospects.

The ore now running through the new mill, which is a sample of many thousands of tons in sight, assayed 35 to 40 per cent gold. A sufficient supply of this ore is ready to be "stoped down" and loaded to keep the mill running for the next two years, even if no further extensive work is done.

### CONSOLIDATION OF BANKING CONCERNS

Bond & Goodwin of Boston and Maynard S. Bird & Co. have incorporated their businesses. Their business of dealing in commercial paper, bank acceptances, collateral loans, and high-grade investment securities will be carried on under the names of Bond & Goodwin, Inc., in Boston, New York, Chicago, and Minneapolis, and of Maynard S. Bird & Co. in Portland and Rockland, Me.

Maynard S. Bird, Livingston Davis, Edward N. Fenne Jr., H. C. Van Voorhis, and Storor P. Ware will conduct the business in Boston; George S. Ring and J. L. Seligman in New York; Maxwell E. Bessell and Charles F. Meyer in Chicago, and H. N. McDougall in Portland.

### MONTGOMERY WARD'S SALES

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Montgomery Ward Co.'s sales held up well and a satisfactory gain for the month is expected. Weather conditions have turned better, and if they continue so October should do better than September.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (Special).—The Board of United States General Appraisers has just rendered a lengthy opinion on the classification of rattan reeds, unfit for chair making. In sustaining protests of a number of large import houses in this and other cities, the board finds that these reeds were properly entitled to free entry under the provisions of paragraph 648 of the tariff act of 1913. The collector's assessment at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 173 is reversed. This ruling sustains protests of Henry W. Seabody & Co. and the Phelps Bros. Company of Chicago; W. J. Byrnes & Co. of San Francisco; B. R. Anderson & Co. of Seattle; Charles H. Demarest, J. Deltour, Inc., P. William Gertsen & Co., Hartmann Bros., Inc., S. L. Jones & Co., P. L. Kraemer & Co., J. W. Marsters & Co., A. Norden & Co., Smith & Schipper and John D. Williams & Co. of New York.

In another ruling the customs board finds that glass beads, some in imitation of precious stones, were correctly assessed with duty at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 333 of the tariff act of 1913. Claim was made for duty at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 357.

Invalid linoleum, imported by Bernard, Judas & Co., is held by the board to have been properly assessed at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 276 of the tariff act of 1913. The protestants claimed duty at 30 per cent ad valorem under another provision in the same paragraph for plain linoleum.

Printed cotton bed-spreads are held to have been properly assessed at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 264 of the tariff act of 1913, in a decision reversing a protest of Frank J. Markwalter & Co. for a lower rate.

In decisions sustaining protests of J. J. Gavin & Co., B. Altman & Co., and D. T. McKelvey, the customs board finds that imported rugs made from chenille carpeting were more properly dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 284, by virtue of paragraph 303, than at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 306, tariff act of 1913.

### WHEAT MARKET TENDENCY IS UPWARD TODAY

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Wheat had a slight upward tendency today during the early dealings. Higher quotations at Liverpool were a bullish influence, and there were also reports that mills had bought wheat here at the highest premium on the 1922 crop. The possibility, however, that the German Government would declare for a bankruptcy policy tended to handicap bulls.

The wheat opening, which varied from unchanged figures to ½c higher, with December \$1.11½ to \$1.11, and May \$1.11½ to \$1.11, was followed by a slight gain and then by moderate gains all around.

Scarcity of offerings gave independent firmness to corn and oats. After opening ½c to ¾c higher, December 60½ to 60½, the corn market eased a little but then scored decided general gains.

Oats opened ¼c to ½c higher, December 41½ to 41½, and later continued to advance.

Provisions were neglected and showed a downward tendency in line with the hog market.

### PIG IRON CARGO IS DUE NOV. 12

Boston importers of pig iron, a commodity which has been coming into the United States in considerable volume of late, are interested in the cargo of 5000 tons being shipped to Boston on the steamer Quaker City from Leith, Scotland. The Quaker City went ashore off the coast of Scotland and later put back and is now in drydock for repairs. The cargo has been transferred to the steamer Sahale and is expected to reach Boston Nov. 12, it is announced by the North Atlantic & Western Steamship Co., Boston agents of the line.

Approximately 100,000 tons of pig iron has been imported through the port of Boston during the last six weeks, and about 50,000 tons more is on the way, according to shipping interests. Most of it comes from Middlesbrough, England.

### PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stone (par \$50)	73 1/2	75
Cape Breton Elec Co Ltd ptd 60		
do com	5	
Central Mass Val Elec Prop pt 75		
do com	94	
Columbia E & P Co 1st pf	101 1/4	
do 2nd pf	88	
do com	92	
Connecticut Power Co pf	94	
Eastern Texas Elec Co pf	82	84
do com	82	
Edan Elec III of Brock cap	133	
El Paso Elec Co pf	85	
do com	125	127
Galveston-Houston Elec Co cap	70	
do com	70	
Haverhill G L Co cap (par \$50) 84		30 1/2
Houghton E L Co pf (par \$25) 18		20
do com (par \$25)	10	12
Jacksonville Traction Co pf	37	
Lowell Elec Light Corp cap	180	185
Mass River Power Co pf	85 1/4	
do com	30	32
do com	82	84
do com	82	84
do com	87	
North Carolina Tmways & Pwr Co pf 39		
do com	53	
Ohio Serv Investment Co pf 83		
do com	83	
Rock Sound F & L Co prior 103		105
do pf	83	85
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## EGYPTIANS RESTIVE UNDER DEMOCRACY

Sarwat Ministry Fails to Establish Its Authority or to Command Allegiance of Public

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 22.—Half a year has gone by since Egypt was given autonomy by the British Government. The high hopes then entertained of Egypt's future as a democratically governed country have not been at all realized. The Sarwat Ministry has failed to establish its authority or to command the willing allegiance of the Egyptian public. There is little or no evidence of genuine reconciliation between the Egyptian and the British representatives.

Since February, there has been no outbreak of disorder on a large scale, but there has been a succession of attacks on Englishmen in Cairo, while public security in the provinces has steadily declined. The ministry, unable to stand on its own feet, has had to lean heavily on the British authorities, and though it was generally supposed that civil government had been re-established, martial law was invoked in August for the punishment of the authors of a seditious manifesto.

The February settlement was vitiated, in fact, by a two-fold weakness. On the one hand, it left open all outstanding questions on which negotiations with Adly Pasha had broken down. All these matters were referred to the discretion of the British Government, pending such time as a friendly accommodation should become possible.

**Powerful Ministry Lacking**  
On the other hand, the fact that none of the Egyptian demands on these points were conceded, made it impossible to secure a representative and powerful ministry. The Sarwat Cabinet, though not without its talents, contained few members or none commanding the unqualified confidence of the Egyptian public. Even Adly Pasha, whose co-operation had at one time been hoped for, has stood aloof. In the background is the menacing and still powerful figure of Saad Zaghlul Pasha.

Zaghlul, once a protégé of Lord Cromer, has been driven into opposition, partly by his own vanity and intractability, partly by the refusal of the British Government to listen to him, when he asked to be heard on behalf of Egypt at the end of the war. He was deported in March, 1919, but released the following month. In December, 1921, when he again threatened to become the center of public disorder, he was once more deported. He is now in exile at Gibraltar.

Whatever his merits or demerits, there can be no doubt that Zaghlul represents a large and influential body of Egyptian opinion. Whether he actually commands a majority in Egypt remains to be seen when the parliamentary elections take place early next year. It is at all events unlikely that this may prove to be the case. Whether in Egypt or in Gibraltar, Zaghlul remains a factor to be reckoned with.

**Tend to Unite Opposition**  
Moreover, while there were at one time conflicting currents in the Nationalist movement which he leads, the tendency of recent events has been to unite the whole of the Nationalist leaders in opposition, and to leave the British authorities with no responsible spokesman of the Egyptian people, with whom to co-operate. The tragedy lies in the fact that dissatisfaction as the present situation admittedly is, there is no easy or obvious alternative course. The demands of the Egyptians are not such as the British Government can be expected to accept, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether, in accepting them, it would not run the risk of bringing about even graver difficulties than those with which it now has to contend.

The question of the Sudan is a case in point. The Egyptians rightly demand, and no one gainsays them, that their interests in the upper waters of the Nile shall be safeguarded. Not content with this, however, the Zaghlulists ask that Egypt be given sovereignty over the Sudan, a country which is inhabited by an entirely different race, which was reduced to order, not by Egypt, but by Great Britain—and which the Egyptians already have shown themselves wholly incapable of governing. In a manifesto issued recently by the Zaghlulist Party, the absurd claim is made that "the Sudanese are as Egyptians as the Egyptians." This demand alone, if persisted in, is sufficient to insure a breakdown of negotiations.

Similarly, with regard to the protection of foreigners—a matter of primary importance in the affairs of Egypt—the Egyptians have shown little disposition to acquiesce in that measure of external control which experience has shown to be, at least for the time being, indispensable.

**Unable to Afford Protection**  
It is more than doubtful whether Egypt, left to herself, would at present be capable of guaranteeing the personal safety of foreigners, or their financial and commercial interests. Should these be threatened, there is more than one power which readily would seize upon such a pretext for intervention. The Egyptian and British interests, alike make it vital importance that no such contingency shall arise.

Great Britain is thus in an unenviable position. Despite the abolition of the Protectorate, the present régime is admittedly unpopular. On the other hand, the situation cannot be dealt with by the simple expedient of reversing a mistaken policy. It is at least open to serious doubt whether Great Britain is, in fact, mistaken in refusing the concessions which the more aggressive Nationalists demand. If the parliamentary elections in Egypt, which are expected to take place next January, result in the defeat of the Zaghlulists, the situation will become easier. This, however, conditional on their defeat being genuine and not attributable to gerry-

manding on the part of their political enemies, now in office.

If, on the other hand, the Zaghlulists win the day—and this is made the more likely by the reactions on Moslem sentiment of Mustapha Kemal's successes—a serious crisis will have to be faced. He would, indeed, be a bold man who would predict with confidence that a crisis will be so long delayed.

## CANNOT PAY DEBTS, GERMANY ASSERTS

World Markets Must Broaden to Absorb Her Exports First.  
Foreign Office View

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—(Special Correspondence)—Reiteration of the declaration previously made by the German Government that Germany cannot meet her exterior obligations, and that her "capacity for paying her foreign debt, especially in cash, is for the moment nonexistent," is contained in a formal statement to the Christian Science Monitor correspondent here by the official press department of the Foreign Office. It asserts that Germany "will not be in a position to pay her foreign debt until world markets, ready to absorb her exports, broaden—that is to say, until the markets are enlarged and a stop is put to curtailments of Germany's share of these markets through anti-dumping and one-sided 'most-favored-nation' privileges."

Even if these markets are broadened sufficiently to admit German goods freely, a further proviso is made that if Germany is to pay what she owes, she must be supplied with sufficient raw materials to enable her manufacturers to carry on and her "inner purchasing power" must be "re-established by means of a breathing spell," during which a halt may be put on the depreciation of her currency.

The statement contains the assertion that "an aggravation of Germany's present situation conjures up the danger of a political and economic catastrophe which, in the end, must involve the whole of Europe."

**Figures Support Assertion**  
Figures are produced to support the assertion that German exports for the fiscal year ending April 1, amounted to only 80 per cent of their pre-war value, and that only by her exportation of goods can Germany obtain the foreign exchange which she requires to pay her exterior debts. Statistics covering "nine classes of goods, comprising more than 90 per cent of the value of the entire German exports," are given. The statement says:

There are three principal causes that account for this drop in exports. They are: The general depression of the world markets—a decrease amounting to fully one-third in 1921, if compared with that of 1913; the delivery of large quantities of goods on the reparations account—thus the coal delivered by Germany on the reparations account can no longer be exported against gold bills, nor can be sold in the form of manufactured goods; and the special difficulties placed in the way of German exports, such as the anti-dumping measures, import embargo and the losses caused by the depreciation of the mark.

Germany required 4,600,000,000 gold marks in gold exchange to meet her necessary trade requirements in the period from May 1, 1921, to Apr. 30, 1922, the statement says, adding:

Germany's total requirements of gold exchange, even without taking into account reparations payments, cost of occupation and the cost of the clearing system, exceed her receipts in gold exchange.

These gold exchange requirements for May, 1921, to April, 1922, are given as:

For imports of food stuffs, 1,750,000,000 gold marks; for imports of raw materials, including partly manufactured goods, 2,250,000,000 marks; and for imports of manufactured goods (indispensable imports, as otherwise foreign countries would not accept German goods), 60,000,000 marks.

These figures show the effect of the crippling of productive German territory under the Treaty of Versailles. Because Germany has lost vast territories important for her food supply, she is compelled to import large quantities of foodstuffs in spite of the great restrictions placed upon her exportation. In 1913, Germany's imports of food stuffs amounted to only 28 per cent of her total imports, while in 1921 they had risen to 38 per cent of the total.

Thus the balance of German payments, which before the war showed a considerable surplus, shows today, alone on account of the unfavorable balance of trade, at least 1,000,000,000 gold marks. Add to this that the former credit accounts abroad no longer exist.

**Blamed on Trade Balance**  
The unfavorable position of the mark is blamed on this adverse trade balance and the selling of paper marks and mark securities abroad to meet the reparations demands. It proceeds to show that the dollar, in the face of this foreign selling of marks, advanced steadily, and then by leaps and bounds, from 85 marks in May, 1921, to nearly 2000 in September, 1922.

The effect of the depreciation of the currency upon economic conditions at home, present and future, is far more serious than foreign countries have so far realized, it says.

The charges made abroad that Germany has no unemployment, that her labor is busy and her factories making money is answered by the declaration that while "the observations made are correct, the conclusions drawn from them are wrong," since "the money earned in Germany has but little value. At the present rate of exchange, a wealthy American could buy all the existing German companies for a little more than \$1,000,000,000. And yet even that would mean a bad business for him, for the German industrial enterprises pay less than 2 per cent interest in gold."

The Foreign Office then observes that "it is not the quantity of goods produced that is the decisive factor of wealth, but the surplus over and above the costs incurred." Then it proceeds to give statistics calculated to show how German productivity has decreased.

## HOTEL MAN ARGUES FOR STRIP MILEAGE

Lower Railroad Fares for Those Who Travel Extensively Are Advocated by Mr. Shea

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Hotel men generally are looking forward with interest to the outcome of hearings held recently before the Interstate Commerce Commission, to determine if the railroads of the United States are in a position, financially, to offer reduced fares to those whose patronage is too extensive to permit their inclusion among the "occasional" travelers.

It will be remembered that John F. Shea, of San Francisco, Cal., chairman of the travel bureau committee of the American Hotel Association, was asked to state at that time the viewpoint of the association, as an aid to whether or not strip or mileage books should be issued by the railroads for sale to the public at large. The hearing at which Mr. Shea appeared was known as the "interchangeable mileage ticket investigation," and testimony was taken on Sept. 26, 27 and 28 of this year.

With regard to the issue of interchangeable mileage, Mr. Shea states: "It is merely a question of whether strip or mileage books should be issued. Congress has passed legislation directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to order the issuance of one or the other at what it might consider, after careful investigation, just and reasonable rates. Mileage books were opposed from all quarters. Practically all that remains to be decided is the form of strip book to be issued."

**Sessions Were Interesting**  
The sessions were extremely interesting. The American Hotel Association had no desire to urge the Interstate Commerce Commission to adopt measures which could possibly be construed as confiscatory, or become burdensome to the railroads. On the contrary, our belief and contention was that a reduced fare would stimulate travel by permitting business firms to employ more representatives on the road, and to present opportunities for extended or frequent travel for business or pleasure, to many individuals not willing or able to pay the existing rates of fare charged by interstate railroads.

We realized of course that in championing the cause of the traveler we were acting as well in the interests of the hotel fraternity, for better business on the railroads is reflected, as a rule, in better business for hotels. On all interstate roads which were Government-operated during the war the basic rate of fare is 36-10 cents per mile. As a result of hearings, it is expected that a strip book fare of 3 cents per mile will be offered, and that my suggestion of identification by photograph and signature, to prevent transference of books, will be adopted.

If the plans and policies which I advocated in behalf of the American Hotel Association are acted upon favorably, the interstate interchangeable, non-transferable books of scrip, along the same general lines as now practiced by the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads in the sale of commutation fares.

**Concrete Proposals Made**  
Mr. Shea also recommended the sale of scrip books in denominations of \$3, \$100 and \$150, at a price below the face value and proposed that the coupons in these books represent values ranging from 1 cent to \$5. He cited instances showing that travelers in certain sections of the country already are enjoying the reduced rate privileges—the use of scrip books would confer upon their holders, and extend the use of the plan to include other railroads, that there might be no unfair advantage anywhere.

To carry his point that reduced fares are possible, Mr. Shea cited details of recent trips he had taken, on which by the use of summer tourist rates and also a nine-months' ticket, he had traveled, in one instance, 9,475.4 miles at an average cost of \$0.0205 a mile, while in the same coach there were passengers who paid \$0.036 a mile.

On another occasion he said he had traveled 7,454.5 miles at a cost of \$0.024087 a mile, and could have made a trip of many thousands of miles at an average cost of \$0.024087 a mile.

The commission probably will make known its decision in the case about March 1, 1923, and it is probable that by July 1, 1923, its rulings will be in effect, unless the injunction and other forms of litigation attacking the constitutionality of the ruling are invoked by the railroads.

**Educational Fund Campaign**  
Headquarters Are Changed  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The national headquarters for the \$2,000,000 fund raising campaign of the American Hotel Association has been moved from the Palmer House to the larger quarters in the Auditorium Tower.

The new quarters comprise Rooms 1302, 1303 and 1306, situated directly under the offices occupied by J. K. Blatchford, secretary, and his assistants.

Inadequate space for carrying on the ever-increasing activities of the nationwide campaign, coupled with a desire on the part of those in charge of the work to be in more intimate and constant contact with the national headquarters of the association, were responsible for the decision to move.

**TRAVEL NOTES**  
North Carolina is determined that the advantages of that State shall be made known far and wide, and to that end, organized publicity is being directed. Chambers of commerce are employing experts, hundreds of letters are being written to secretaries of chambers in cities elsewhere, which have been most successful in attracting both the tourists and permanent residents. The Legislature also is about to enact a bill providing for an annual fund of \$100,000 for advertising the State, good roads are under construction, while some fine hotels are either in process of erection or under advisement for advantageous localities.

Not only is North Carolina awake to the necessity of state-wide im-

## NEW YORK CITY

### BOWMAN HOTELS NEW YORK

John McE. Bowman, President  
The traveler arriving at Grand Central Terminal can go directly to any one of the Bowman Hotels at Pershing Square without taxicab or baggage transfer.

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THE BELMONT  
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One of San Francisco's most famous hotels, offering an atmosphere of luxury and refinement. American and European Plan. Single rooms and two and three-room suites. (Sundays Free)

Hotel Stewart  
SAN FRANCISCO, California  
New steel and concrete structure located in midst of historic, safe and retail store district. Guestlike comfort rather than luxuriousness. Modern, airy, clean. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.

Room Rates Moderate  
Breakfasts 50c, 60c, 75c. Lunch 60c (Sundays Free)  
Dinner \$1.50 (Sundays \$1.00)  
Hotel Stewart Meets all Famous Tourists of the West

Hotel Gleneden  
202 WEST 103D STREET  
NEW YORK CITY  
HOMELIKE—REASONABLE RATES

RALEIGH HALL  
100 WEST 6TH ST.  
NEW YORK CITY  
A few seconds to everywhere attractively furnished. Light, airy rooms, with and without private bath or shower. Exceptional accommodations for business and professional men. Club advantages with hotel service. Rates from \$10 weekly.

GREATER BOSTON  
Hotel Puritan  
390 Commonwealth Ave., Boston  
The Distinctive Boston House  
A most homelike, attractive hotel for those who demand the best at moderate rates. Ask me to serve you in any way I may.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

Exclusively for Women!  
HOTEL PRISCILLA  
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

provement, and national publicity, but nearly every city of importance in that State has its own program along similar lines. Through a special enactment of the Legislature, the city of Asheville is appropriating a large sum for advertising purposes in conjunction with its Chamber of Commerce, and Wilmington expects to be granted a like privilege before next spring.

A new and important link in the Coastal Plain Highway, connecting the north with Jacksonville, Fla., is being completed under the supervision of the South Atlantic Ports Association. When in use, it will bring into closer contact the larger cities along the South Atlantic coast of the United States. The seaports chiefly responsible for the promotion of this good roads project are Norfolk, Va., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville.

Wrightsville Beach, N. C., had the distinction of being the first summer resort in America to go dry. When the decision was reached, there was an emphatic protest from the concessionaires, but the prohibition of liquor at the resort was widely advertised, and there followed the most prosperous season in its history. People flocked to the beach from all parts of the United States. It still maintains its high standards of respectability.

Wrightsville is one of the narrowest beaches in the world. In fact, it is merely a strip of land—an island—so narrow in some places that the Atlantic almost lapses over into Wrightsville Sound.

Wilmington, "The Gateway Port of North Carolina," is making rapid strides ahead as a southern seaport. It is halfway between New York and Florida. The foremost port of the South Atlantic in imports, it also ranks fourth in the United States in point of cotton exports. It has one of the finest custom houses in America, and steamers drawing 26 feet of water can dock without difficulty at its wharves. Wilmington is 30 miles from the mouth of the Cape Fear River, but there is 30 feet of water at the bar. The Clyde Line resumed early this year its former weekly schedule between this port and New York City.

Both the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line announce that beginning Jan. 1, 1923, a new regulation will be put into effect on the Florida Special, which will necessitate the holding of 1½ tickets for exclusive occupancy of a section in Pullman sleeping cars on these trains. No other changes are to be made in present rules governing occupancy of Pullman accommodations.

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Convenient to all points  
A modern and spacious  
Frederick C. Clift, Prop.  
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A few seconds to everywhere attractively furnished. Light, airy rooms, with and without private bath or shower. Exceptional accommodations for business and professional men. Club advantages with hotel service. Rates from \$10 weekly.

GREATER BOSTON  
Hotel Puritan  
390 Commonwealth Ave., Boston  
The Distinctive Boston House  
A most homelike, attractive hotel for those who demand the best at moderate rates. Ask me to serve you in any way I may.

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Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

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Butte's Fireproof Hotel  
Leggat Hotel  
C. O. VOWEL, Manager  
BUTTE, MONTANA.

One price, one service to all.  
Rates \$1.50 up without bath, \$2.50 up with bath.  
Women and children always welcome here.  
Our big green free bus meets all boats and trains.  
In absence of bus, take any taxi at our expense.

When You Go to SEATTLE  
Stop at the  
New Richmond Hotel  
Opposite both depots.  
Rates from \$1.00, with bath \$1.50.  
One of Seattle's largest and best popular priced hotels.  
Women and children always welcome here.  
Our big green free bus meets all boats and trains.  
In absence of bus, take any taxi at our expense.

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Leggat Hotel  
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Splendid accommodations still available at all rates.  
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Ladies' Slippers 21/-. Children's Slippers 12/6  
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FORWARDING, shipping, cartage, warehouse,  
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Our Improved  
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COMBINES STYLE  
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Look to Your Furs Now  
Have them cleaned, re-  
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A car at your disposal on arrival in England.  
Always at your service.  
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Various and Novel Articles  
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Painted Furniture, Pottery,  
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Originality and Exclusive-  
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a SPECIALTY.

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THE RAINBOW  
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THE  
**Richmond Lavender Laundry**  
(The London Laundry, Co., Ltd.)  
OPEN AIR DRYING  
Dyeing and Cleaning a Specialty  
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Also at Paradise Road, Richmond, Surrey  
Telephone: Hammersmith 1845

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**SMITH**  
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"K BOOTS"  
SPECIALIST  
(Near Oxford Circus)

**COURT DRESSMAKER**  
and MILLINER  
**RUTH**  
Day and Evening Gowns  
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**Frank Brown, Ltd.**  
29, Church St., Kensington, W. 8. Phone Park 4445  
Genuine Persian Rugs  
OF  
Every Make and Quality  
Repairs Executed on the Premises

**LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY**  
TAILORS and  
Breeches Makers  
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Three doors from the Mansion House—Queens  
RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention  
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**CHALE WEAVING HOUSE**  
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MISS WINIFRED R. JACOBS and MISS  
MARY WILLIAMSON weave on their hand looms  
silk and woollen scarves; dress and furnishing  
materials to order; original designs and colour  
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**TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING**  
Rubber Stamps, Carbons & Ribbons, Stencil  
Paper & Ink, Typewriters, Paper. Prices on  
application. HERBERT DIXON, 154, Ladbroke  
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**HIGH CLASS CABINET WORK**  
E. MISTERY  
Customers' own ideas promptly executed.  
15 Harrington Street, E. W. 3.

**FRENCH dressmaker and milliner makes**  
ladies' own materials; moderate charges. 7  
Leonard Place, Kensington.

**OPAL RESTAURANT**  
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MARSHALL and BROWN—UPHOLSTERERS  
Lounge Covers, Curtains, Elder down Re-covered,  
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**PICTURE FRAMING**  
J. MIDDLETON, 221 Kings Rd., Chelsea  
Established 30 Years

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**THE**  
**MILES STANDISH**  
**EXHIBITION**  
The Original Oak Panelled Rooms  
from the  
Ancestral Home of Miles Standish,  
The Military Leader of the Pilgrim  
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Henry Bernstein's "Judith"  
Much Discussed in Paris

Paris, Oct. 10  
Special Correspondence  
SINCE the days of Rostand's "Chantecler," public curiosity had never been aroused to such a pitch as for the long-awaited production of Henry Bernstein's "Judith." M. Bernstein gave nothing to the stage for many years. Ever since the war the subject of Judith occupied his mind and in 1918 he set to work and toiled on it ever since.

It was terminated last year and the production announced. But M. Bernstein was doubtful about the end and he re-wrote the last act. The long expectation, the name of the admired author, did much to create the necessary atmosphere for a big theatrical event. "Judith" was what is called a "grande premiere." It would be hard to give the right definition of a "grande premiere." It is not sufficient to organize a gala to be a successful author to obtain such an exceptional fête. But there are certain dramatic authors who quite naturally produce a "grande premiere." Henry Bernstein is that kind of author.

One was anxious to know if during that long absence from the theater his talent had ripened. One wondered if during that period of silence the extreme originality, the strong passion, the audacity and vigor of thought, which were the armature of his dramas, would have attenuated or would on the contrary be vivified and refreshed.

Biblical subjects have often tempted playwrights. The representation of beautiful scenes and of great episodes of the Bible are at the origin of painting, sculpture, theater. The very story of Judith has been treated since the eleventh century in dramatic form. There was the Judith of the German Heibel of 1840, and the Judith of Mme. de Girardin played in 1843 by the great Rachel.

Other Versions  
Thomas Bailey Aldrich used the story 15 years ago in "Judith of Bethulia." M. Bernstein had never approached any such subject. "Judith" is his first attempt to swerve from contemporary grounds. His ambition has lifted him up to higher conceptions, to nobler artistic efforts. Bernstein lends to the character of the beautiful Jewess a modernism. She is a disquieting creature, complex, irresolute, agitated, tormented with diverse and antagonistic impulses, at once cold and fiery, unfeeling and tender, proud, thirsting both for love and glory, driven by unconscious impulses though capable of reasoning, unable to know herself.

The first act reveals some unusualness. It is obscure. One cannot quite get the meaning of it. But in the acts to follow the author is again in full possession of his vigorous talent. Gradually as the action grows more and more intense, the characters take shape. Their contours stand out. They are planted in mastery fashion. They live acutely. We feel their emotions. We share their troubles. The sublime communion between audience and author through his excellent interpreters is established. It is a magnificent drama in which lyricism enrobes all the thoughts, all the ideas.

The Big Scene

The interview between Holophernes and Judith is stirring. These two forces face each other in silence. Holophernes is conquered by the imperial beauty of the Jewess. And Judith is impressed by the powerful tyrant. But the barbarian does not lack finesse. He makes her speak, and beneath her artful answers he discovers her designs. Judith meets with something so unexpected that her quick mind is in default. She is a helpless prey crushed to the ground under the menace of torture.

The magnificent Holophernes is depicted with magisterial power by M. Bernstein. He is superb and capricious. He is brutal, authoritative, violent and superstitious. He is pathetic, passionate, beautiful. But the complexity of Judith heals him. In him two unknown feelings—love and mercy. After menacing her, repulsing her, he offers her freedom. But, yielding to some obscure forces, she cannot go. She stays. At the end of the delay of five days—which she had fixed herself—Holophernes invites her, in the magnanimity of his love, to slay him with his own sword and so enter into history as greater than he.

The sentiment of her duty toward her patrie comes back to her and she kills Holophernes in his sleep. But her murderous deed done is broken by remorse. She is incapable of benefiting by her crime. She has done it in spite of herself, obeying a voice which is stronger than the voice of her desire. There is a fine unforgettable scene of poignancy in which she writes in a frenzy of delirium at the foot of the gibbet on which the head of Holophernes is ignominiously fixed. We are far from the jubilant and triumphant Judith of the Apocrypha.

This wild ebb and sway of passion M. Bernstein has represented with literary mastery. Rarely have such extremes of emotion, such violent conflicts been expressed in such warm and colored phrases. There were passages the most vigorous, and passages the most pathetic, which I have ever heard on the stage.

Mme. Simone acts Judith with an admirable intelligence. She feels at ease in a rôle so diverse, so multiple, so rich in oppositions. She brings out the redoubtable complexity of the beautiful Jewess. She goes without apparent effort from the light irony to the most exalted lyricism, from an

amiable familiarity to the most tragic grandeur.  
M. Grétilat as Holophernes gave the most remarkable performance. He was the hero by turns cruel, powerful, pathetic, passionate. Mme. France Ellys played with grace and understanding the part of the slave Ada who opposes her animal docility to the intellectualism of Judith. And M. Alcover was the amiable, comic, servile, coward servant of Holophernes.  
The decors were by Soudeikine and the costumes by Leon Bakst. They were much appreciated. S. H.

Theodore Komisarjevsky  
on Stage Directing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—There is a great difference between exulting over the unhappy conditions in Europe, and rejoicing over the fact that Americans are now to enjoy the work of artists that but for the conditions abroad they might not know. For some time to come, each new month will very likely usher into the United States some European artist of the theater, who comes laden with the treasures of his Old World experience to lay before American playgoers. Out of Italy, France, Germany and Russia come letters and cablegrams announcing the departure for America during the coming year, of different world-renowned artists.

America needs them—needs all that will come. The United States is large. It has great wealth and its people are endowed with a generous amount of fine instincts, but in some ways its theater is five or six years old (approximately the kindergarten age) artistically. Americans are hungry and thirsty for more knowledge. There never was a time when they were so ready to receive the more mature point of view. They will offer their art brothers a welcome, a haven, compensation (if we must refer to it), and sincere gratitude. In exchange they will give from their store of art wealth, that dates back into the centuries. America will be far richer in culture for all time as the result of the coming of these distinguished visitors.

The Theater Guild of New York,

Jersey. "I have just arrived," and then with a merry twinkle in his eye he said naively, "I am just here to rehearse plays for the guild. I am going to do whatever they tell me to do." A hasty and searching glance at this man of vast experience caused a quick hazard that his dominating

audience with that, so it will be out. Beyond these two plays, I know nothing. I am to meet the Guild board of managers tonight. Some things will be decided, I think.

"Then will you tell us some things in general regarding your point of view in the theater?" was asked.  
"In the first place I should like to say that I am one of the people that believe that the very best art in the theater pays. Very often inferior things masquerading as art fail, but that is not the fault of the art. It is the fault of the masquerade. I do not know how it is in America, but I have been in England for the past three years, and I believe that many fine things fall there on account of their not daring to take the risk, or daring to hold on after they have taken the risk. The success of 'Romance' in London is an excellent example of the value of holding on to a production that opened as what seemed to be a complete failure."

"Another thing that is so bad is the commercialization of an idea the minute that it is a success. For instance, Mr. Oscar Asche produced 'Chu Chin Chow' a few years ago. It was an enormous success, and ever since that day a large percentage of the things done in London have had some of 'Chu Chin Chow' in them. Even the production of Maugham's 'East of Suez' was directly colored by 'Chu Chin Chow.' It is also unfortunate that London theaters are so sublet from one tenant to another, that a production has to pay for not the original rent of the theater, but for sometimes the fourth sub-letting tenancy. So you see, the receipts must be very large to pay the producer and three speculating landlords besides. It becomes largely a matter of art versus ground-rent."

"Will you tell us something of your method of directing rehearsals?"  
"I think I try hardest to allow the actor to do it. We begin by sitting around a table, first reading, then talking over the play. The situations and movements grow out of that discussion. I do not direct like a martinet, as so often occurs on the English stage. If the actor does not feel it, I cannot give it to him. I do not say 'Walk on to the stage six steps, turn to the right and go one-two-three—four steps and switch on the electric light.' I like to guide artists through rehearsals, not direct monologues. The latter method produces nothing but mechanics. I cannot tell you a thing about any problems here in America. I have been here so few hours, but come in to see me again a little later on, when I know more about conditions. I may be able to answer your question better. I hope to be of some help here." F. L. S.

## THEATRICAL

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Watch for my engagement later in Boston and Philadelphia.

**SIX CYLINDER LOVE**  
By William Anthony McGuire  
With ERNEST TRUICK



Scene in "Mr. Budd of Kennington, S. E."  
The Prime Minister of Montebria and His Cabinet in Session

Photograph by Foulsham & Randolph, London

## "Mr. Budd of Kennington, S. E."

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10

ROYALTY THEATRE, London.  
"Mr. Budd of Kennington, S. E.," a new comedy by H. F. Maltby.

The cast:  
Herbert G. Budd.....Tubby Edlin  
Mrs. Brodie.....Roalind Wyn Weaver  
Mildred Brodie.....Dorothy Rundell  
M. Stinson Ristich.....William Lugs  
Baron Kosla.....Ian Fleming  
M. Nivon.....S. Major Jones  
M. Veilmer.....William Pringle  
M. Protitch.....George Goodwin  
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M. Strommer.....Reginald Dane  
Countess Zeta.....Marie Mansfield  
Servant.....J. H. Vyvyan  
Prince Carl.....Kenneth Kove  
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Mr. Budd, of Kennington, agent of

## THEATRICAL

BOSTON

**THE BAT**  
WILBUR THEATRE  
You Can Buy Seats 2 Weeks Ahead  
50c to \$2.50 Every Night  
"Bat" Matinee Tomorrow, 50c to \$2

**MAJESTIC** Tel. Beach 4538  
Seated at Little Bldg. at Box Office Prices  
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THE NEW Shubert Vaudeville DAY  
BOLD TRIM  
FACTS & FIGURES  
A Whimsical Musical Revue  
With FRANK A. BURT  
and These Star Vaudeville Artists  
TWINETTE & BOILA WHITE WAY TRIO  
VILLANI & ROSE SIX STELLAS  
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Nights, 25c to \$1. Mats. Best Seats, 25c, 50c

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The Mezz. Shubert Present  
TERRA KOSTA JAMES BARTON, MARION GREEN in the most resplendent of musical comedies, intact from its all-season run in New York  
THE ROSE OF STAMBOUL  
"Chic Stuff—and Shell Stuff, Too"  
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ber, and—with the Princess' rose in one hand, and a picture post card of his Kennington girl in the other—wistfully contemplating the passport, and the third-class ticket, provided for his journey home.

The whole burden of this sentimental satire falls upon the shoulders of Mr. Tubby Edlin, who plays Mr. Budd throughout with a natural humor and pathos and a familiar Cockney charm that are quite captivating. His features and his physiognomy also, with the quaint, half-surprised, whimsical expression of the born comedian, fit him exactly for this class of work. And, withal, he is a most mercurial player, quick in the up-take, highly intelligent, and delightfully swift in his response, facial and other, to the meaning and significance of all that is passing about him on the stage. As the play is written, he would have been still more effective could he, upon occasion, have doffed the Cockney a while and put on, instead, the Prince. That form of romance, however, was beyond him, and the play suffered somewhat in consequence; but Mr. Edlin's performance, nevertheless, is one to be seen, and thoroughly enjoyed.

The support given to him was no more than adequate; and, viewed as a comedy, rather than as a satire, the play would have possessed a greater appeal, had the two young girls—the landlady's daughter and the Princess Natalie—been rather more sympathetically drawn. The first—cleverly played by Miss Dorothy Rundell—rather alienates us by too pointedly setting her cap at her mother's lodger, while the Princess—a part in which Miss Helen Coram looked well, and played with engaging gentleness—seemed almost too girlish and insignificant a figure for her fortune to interest us much either way. Altogether this strange blend of simple sentiment with its extravagant satire makes an entertainment difficult to place. Yet, unquestionably, there is much shrewdness and some truth behind its amusing effects, and we certainly will Mr. Tubby Edlin for the weeks to come, with many another heart besides those of Mildred and the Princess.

F. A.

It is always pleasant to record the advent of a newcomer into the sadly restricted ranks of British dramatists. E. V. Lucas, who is now playing this hand, has just completed a comedy which will shortly be produced in London. He is of course well known both in England and America as a man of letters, who has written a number of books, and is a remarkably good writer. He is also a novelist, and has distinguished himself as a novelist, and a biographer. It is not, however, so generally known that he has made a previous attempt to write for the stage. This took the form of collaborating in the book of a review of the Hippodrome. Such work is not, perhaps, an ideal medium in which to employ the talent of a dramatist. Still, it often leads, as in this case, to something more worth while. Lady Bell, who has prepared a version of "La Scandale" for Miss Sybil Thurnycroft, is another comparatively untried dramatist. She has, however, already written a three-act play, "The Money Game," which was produced by the Stage Society, and a comedietta in which Sir Charles Hawtrey once appeared.

The Bonstelle Players of Providence, R. I., have been asking their audiences to express preferences in the choice of plays to be given. The first result of this balloting is the presentation of this week of Galsworthy's "Judith."

## THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

**Empire** Theatre, 222 W. 42d St., Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
HENRY MILLER  
RUTH CHATTERTON  
in Henry Miller's Masterly Play  
"LA TENDRENSE"  
"A big play, a great play, the best of the season, the best of the year."

**HARRIS** Theatre, 222 W. 42d St., Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
"LAUGHING FLEETWING"  
SAM H. HARRIS Presents  
"IT'S A BOY"  
"The Audience Took It to Its Heart"—"The Best of the Season"—"The Best of the Year"

**CASINO** 222 W. 42d St., Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
MUSICAL COMEDY RENAISSANCE  
SALLY IRENE MARY  
with EDDIE DOWLING and a great cast.

**49th St.** Theatre, W. of W. 49th St., Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Super Mystery Play  
WHISPERING WIRES  
"Whispering Wires" is a far better play than "The Bat." It is a mystery play that this reviewer has never seen—Frank Lee Sheri, Christian Science Monitor.

**BLOSSOM TIME**  
2ND YEAR  
49th St. Theatre, W. of W. 49th St., Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
International Musical Comedy  
THE LADY IN ERMINE  
with WILDA BENNETT  
"Has rare musical charm."—Charles Dornan, New York.

**SHUBERT** Theatre, 46th St., W. of W. 46th St., Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES  
Fourth Annual Production

**REPUBLIC** Theatre, 432 St. W., Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
ANNE NICHOLS LAUGHING SUGARS  
"ABIE'S IRISH ROSE"

**BELMONT** Theatre, West 42d St., Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
"Malvaloca"  
Wonderfully Told by JANE COWL  
"Jane Cowl alight with hundred graces"

**Yiddish Art** Theatre, Mad. Ave., Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Maurice Swartz  
in "THE INSPECTOR GENERAL"

**CAT NATIONAL** 410 W. 42d St., Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30



## THE HOME FORUM

## Authors and Other People in Surrey

BEFORE motoring became popular, our recreation in London was cycling, and no one dwelt so much in the heart of London as to be far removed from some of the prettiest countryside in England—if he had a bicycle.

To those of us who lived in the West End, a short ride brought us to Hammersmith Bridge where we would cross the Thames into suburban Putney. From Putney we had a stiff pull to Wimbledon Common, but to those of us who did the trip many times during the year Wimbledon Hill soon lost its terrors. Here lived Swinburne who talked of "too much joy of living"; his pessimism found no answering echo in our hearts as we joyously pedaled our way up the hill.

Our road lay through Roehampton and we passed Roehampton House, interesting because of its many traditions in which the Charleses figure. Arriving in Richmond we would prepare to conquer another hill sustained by the knowledge that from its summit we would enjoy an unforgettable view of the Thames. The "Lass of Richmond Hill" should indeed have been a happy girl with such a prospect always before her.

Invariably we would consider this the end of one stage of the journey and would dismount and rest and enjoy the beauty of the scene before us. There, below us, the winding river, dotted here and there with little wooded isles. Around us, great oaks and chestnuts. Behind us, York House, severe in its simplicity. Here lived at intervals, the present king of England and we sometimes passed the royal princes with their tutor as we rode through the park, the Prince of Wales then a boy of ten or twelve, and his brother Edward.

But there were twenty miles to cover before tea-time and this repast we hoped to take in Dorking, with its memories of the senior Weller. Leaving Richmond Park we enjoyed the first compensation for the many hills which we had climbed, for we had a long run down to Kingston-on-Thames at a grade which permitted "coasting" for over two miles. Kingston is an old Surrey town and a very popular destination for boating parties who fill the town on Saturdays and Sundays.

Our way then lay along one of the finest roads in England, known as the Ripley Road. This road is the main road to Portsmouth. Today, it is no place for a man on wheels; but those who fly along the well-paved highway perhaps do not see what we saw as we cycled at nine or ten miles an hour, listening to the gentle whirr of the wheels. The hedges were covered with dog-rose and bay-suckle and the smell of new-mown hay was sweet to our nostrils.

Esher was our next stopping place.

with its great race track, and mansions which were unoccupied for perhaps ten months during the year since they were used only during the racing season. From Esher we continued on the main road, passing at intervals through little towns and villages in which the village pump still occupied its ancient place. On the straggling streets were quaint old houses and inns.

Late in the afternoon we would reach the town of Dorking and bump our way through its cobbled High Street, past "The Marquis of Granby," with its narrow archway which led from the street into the inner courtyard, where in days of old the hostlers would gather, and with whom Tony Weller would throw his quips; or perchance it would be here that he would sagely advise his son Sam concerning many things. Dorking was a busy little town in those days and the London coach carried many a notable personage from the town to the borough. Today it is a quiet and restful place. There is a wonderful old church which has a chime that is the sweetest I have ever heard. And not far away, nestling in the surrounding hills, is another small church which dates from the tenth century.

What happy memories are recalled as one thinks of those tea gardens of Dorking, with strawberries and cream, delicious butter, and homemade bread. In our company were those who are now successful lawyers in London; some are British Government officials in various parts of the dominions, two are ministers of the Gospel, one is in India, another in China; but doubtless we all think at times of the days when we settled all the problems of the world in a tea garden in Surrey!

## Climbing to Collodi

AMONG the many celebrated gardens of Italy that of the Villa Garzoni at Collodi, near Lucca, ranks high, both for its surroundings and itself.

Lying amid lovely hills, where the olives climb almost to the summits, it is a garden set among gardens, and possesses most of the characteristics of the finest Italian gardens of the seventeenth century: terraces and staircases, fountains and intricate water works; grottoes, labyrinths, boschetti or thickets, with statuary; an aviary, a bathing place and a garden theater. It is rich in topiary work, and, in the lower parterres, the flowers glow like jewels against the dark clipped hedges and beside the lofty jets of water and the softly gushing cascades.

The great palace as it stands today and the gardens, seem to date from the middle of the seventeenth century; for as early as 1652 Francesco Sbarro described their splendors in a poem called "Il Pompe di Collodi," showing that it already held an honored place among those Lucchese villas and country seats celebrated for the magnificent and cultured life of which they were the centers.

But though the present house, with its great baroque facade, to which one climbs from the road by a steep series of ramps, dates back but some three centuries, a part of it, and that which lies behind, are of far earlier date, and carry us back to medieval times, and to those feudal ages when the dependents of the great militant nobles huddled as closely as they could around his gates, so that they might find, however much oppressed by him personally, protection from his strength against the enemies without.

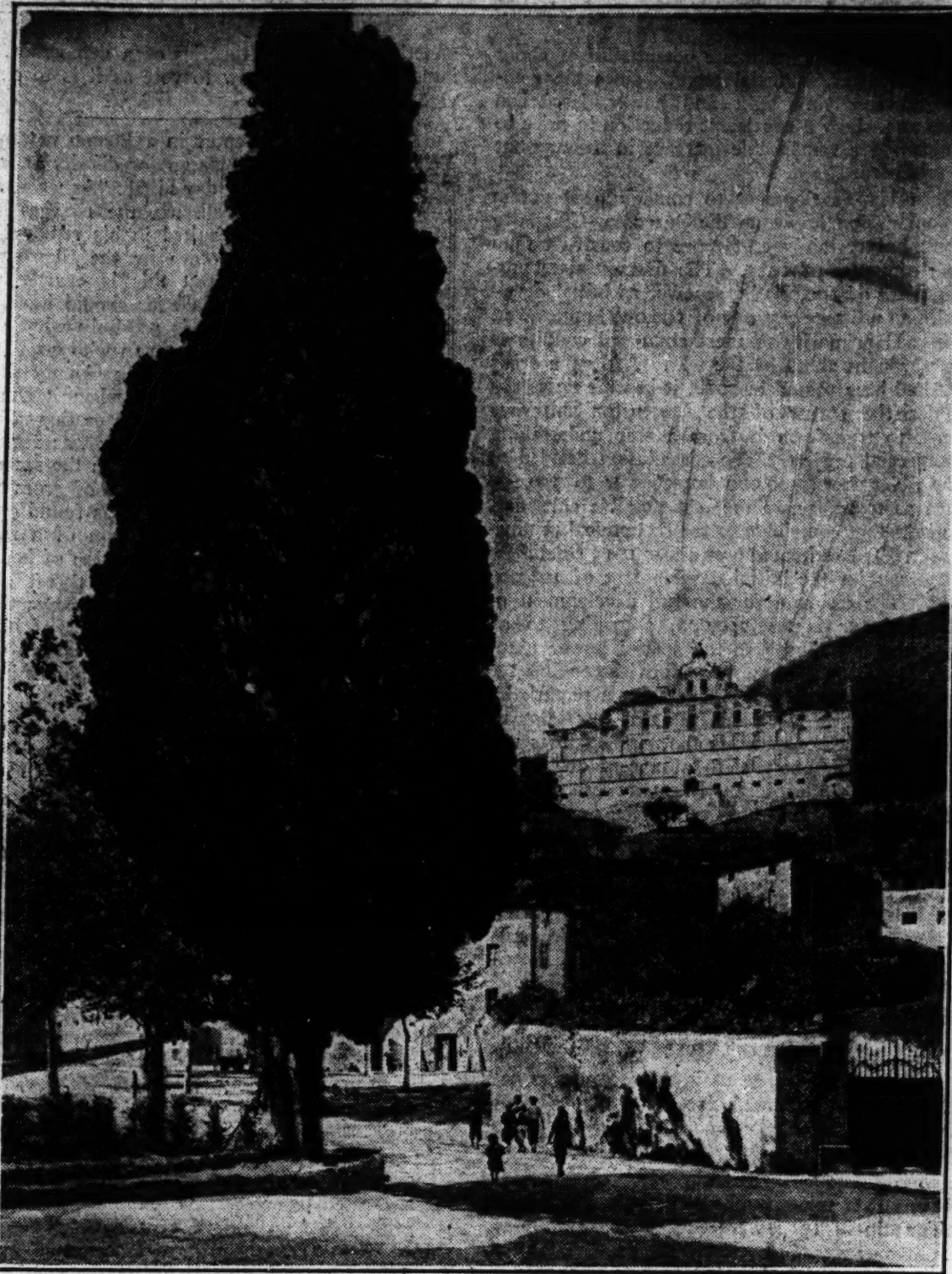
One enters the little steep climbing village by a great archway which runs beneath the center of the present villa, and which, with the superstructure which forms the center of the existing building, was doubtless once a strongly fortified tower gateway, the only entrance to the castello behind them as now. The ancient tower has been effaced beneath the baroque facade, spreading wide to right and left, but the loaded mules still scramble with clicking hoofs up and down the paved ramps and under the echoing archway, and the people of Collodi, barefoot, or with tap and shuffle of wooden zoccoli, still pass in and out to their homes by this same, and only, way.

Having passed under the archway, the visitor finds himself in a place so steep that it seems as if the houses would some day go toppling down the slope, one upon another, until stopped short by the broad mass of masonry which the villa itself opposes to further descent.

Two paved mule tracks ascend to right and left of the long narrow huddle of houses, which rise steeply as stairs up to the hill, so that the tiny little town of one look out over the roof of that below. The tracks are steep as stairways, though there are no steps, much more difficult of descent, although the natives go up and down as securely and swiftly as mountain goats. All the way up are strange little stone houses, with odd tiny stairways and terraces and platforms here and there, and clinging vines, and pots of carnations and geraniums in the small deep-set windows. It is a little world apart, rarely invaded by outsiders, where the people look up in wonder from their occupations, of mending, washing, drying tomatoes, husking corn, to scrutinize the unwelcome visitor.

On one climbs, on and up, while at every step the view grows wider and more wonderful, for, to either side of this steep stairway of houses, the hill falls steeply away into the valley and then rises again in lofty wooded heights, while away below, over the roofs of the villa, spreads a wide expanse of country, and far-off mountains rising to the sky.

At last the houses end in an old ruined tower which crowns the summit of the village, and beyond which only the lonely hillside climbs, green and quiet. We are at the top of the rocca, and, looking down and around, can realize how inaccessible it must have been in the olden time, with its



The Villa Collodi

precipitous ways defended by the great fortress tower at the bottom and the other stronghold at the top; and, although many of these lofty strongholds survive throughout Italy, one may go far before finding a better example of the feudal lord's dwelling, with its adjacent rocca, than that at Collodi.

## The Rapids at La Grande Décharge

"Perhaps," said François, "you would like to see one of the rapids down which you go tomorrow."

François was brother to Jehu Tremblay, but, I am thankful to say, his ambitions lay elsewhere than in mile-a-minute travel. From the moment I stepped into his car there began a twenty-four hour period, so far above most days in novelty, in satisfaction, in beauty, in happiness even, that I not only shall never forget it, but, always, in the remembrance of it, shall have a thrill of joy.

I wish I could have painted François on that evening ride. He was in his mid-twenties, yet one who had not tried the world. Only those who are innocent at heart can have a laugh like his.

He had a charitable mind, a warm heart, and a spirit that felt the soft hand of beauty laid upon it; and when we came to the brink of our destination, the high banks of La Grande Décharge, and a sudden glory burned upon our sight, it silenced him, as it should have silenced any man with feelings mature enough to be daunted by beauty.

If I find it impossible to make François visible how useless the effort to portray that scene! Yet how inevitable the effort! For beauty burns to be communicated as surely as an inland dweller burns to write home about his first glimpse of the sea. The boy and I stood on a grassy ledge looking up a narrow avenue of light into a sunset sky, framed in the firmament of retreating hills. Down this bright avenue poured a river, impetuous, tormented, leaping. Like a mad racing herd of celts it flung itself down the river-bed; and the shaking of manes, the thunder of hoofs, the spray of dust, the wild rush over on and on, whelmed eye and ear.

Opposite reared a wall of forest, darkening momentarily; behind us the sunlight rose from the earth, passed up the motionless firs, gilded their still spires, and departed on that way which footfall is never heard. The west was one deep wall of light, clear and soft, and already the far rapids, heads-down in the dusk, leaped and played with manes-flashing as if they were being ridden barebacked by the sons of Pan.

And when my sight had wandered from the dusk-haunted woods ascending the heights, and had looked down into the swirl of waters, it turned again to that canary-yellow west.

I felt a pressure on my arm—François pointing in wonder to the east, where I saw, through the unclouded window of the night, the full moon hanging yellow-pale—T. Morris Longstreth, in "The Laurensians."

The degree of vision that dwells in a man is the correct measure of the

## L'Eau ou le Vin?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

AU MOYEN d'une analyse attentive, la Science Chrétienne examine à fond les efforts qui tendent à rétablir l'intemperance légale, et elle montre que ces efforts ne sont qu'une aggravation de la lutte que le mal a livrée à travers tous les siècles pour nier la suprématie du bien, pour opposer l'impureté à la pureté, la passion à la paix.

Le prophète Ezéchiel compare dans une belle métaphore le balayage complet que ferait le pouvoir à venir du royaume de Dieu sur la terre aux saintes eaux qui jaillissent de la maison de Dieu vers l'orient, le nord et le midi. Tout d'abord, ainsi qu'il décrit la vision, "l'eau... venait jusqu'aux chevilles; ensuite, l'eau... me venait jusqu'aux genoux; puis, en s'accumulant, l'eau... allait jusqu'à mes reins; ensuite, ce fut un torrent, que je ne pouvais traverser; car l'eau avait monté, et il fallait la passer à la nage. C'était un torrent qu'on ne pouvait traverser."

On vit que "tout être animé, qui se meut dans l'eau vivra par conséquent, et il coulera le torrent." Pendant que se fait la purification du péché, comme conséquence de la participation aux eaux des "ruisseaux de Dieu," les faux appétits et les passions passent, car il est reconnu qu'ils ne confèrent aucun plaisir réel, tandis que la pensée pure et la vie pure sont reconnues comme étant la même chose que la liberté et le bonheur.

Tout mouvement public, aussi bien que tout acte individuel, a devant lui soit un succès soit un échec inévitable, selon que les motifs qui le poussent reflètent l'Entendement divin ou la volonté du désir sensuel. De plus, tout mouvement public devrait occuper l'attention de chaque individu, aussi certainement que le font ses affaires personnelles, puisque les motifs publics ne sont que la somme des pensées des individus. Personne ne saurait donc se dispenser d'accomplir son plein devoir à l'égard de la suppression des torts publics, non plus qu'il ne se dispenserait de vaincre un péché personnel. Une vigilance suffisante de la part de ceux qui comprennent la suprématie et le pouvoir du bien fera éventuellement cesser, en leur élan, tout appui, les désirs réclamant à grands cris les vins de la cupidité et de l'excès. On découvrirait peut-être alors qu'il s'est aussi fait un progrès sensible vers la suppression de la guerre; mais il est certain qu'avant que les hommes apprennent à maîtriser et à détruire les faux appétits, ils ne pourront pas entreprendre d'imposer silence à la haine et à la cupidité qui s'entrechoquent et aboutissent à la guerre. Par conséquent, lorsque les forces du mal semblent s'être liguées pour former une conspiration audacieuse contre l'autorité de la loi, les individus ne sauraient échapper ni au devoir ni à la responsabilité de donner au bien

peuple à donner une preuve plus éclatante de la suprématie du bien sur le mal. Ce faux appétit, de même que les passions et les angoisses de l'existence matérielle, devra définitivement céder à la vraie compréhension de l'être en tant que spirituel; car Dieu est omnipotent, et l'omnipotence ne saurait être à jamais obscurcie par une illusion.

En réponse à cette question: "Vosre Science peut-elle guérir l'intemperance?" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 37) Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'intemperance, l'impureté, le péché de quel genre qu'il soit, est détruit par la Vérité. La passion de l'alcool cède à la Science aussi aisément et certainement que la maladie et le péché." L'assurance que renferme cette réponse repose sur l'enseignement fondamental de la Science Chrétienne qui nous apprend que l'Entendement divin, c'est-à-dire Dieu et Sa réflexion, est l'Infini Tout de l'être; que le bien spirituel est par conséquent suprême; que tout ce qui est dissimilé à Dieu n'a ni réalité ni pouvoir; et qu'une phase du mal peut, par conséquent, être détruite aussi facilement qu'une autre.

Bien que le faux appétit pour l'alcool semble avoir pour le moment un prestige surprenant, il n'y a pas lieu de se décourager. Ceux qui étudient avec attention les opérations du sol-disant entendement mortel, telles qu'elles se sont manifestées dans toute l'histoire du monde, et surtout ceux qui, grâce à la Science Chrétienne, ont appris à analyser plus clairement ces opérations, ont observé que les menaces et les vanteries du mal deviennent plus bruyantes avant la chute du prétendu pouvoir du mal. St. Jean, le Révélateur, fit cette observation, il y a près de deux mille ans; et il dit de l'accélération du mal: "Le diable est descendu vers vous, rempli de fureur, sachant qu'il ne lui reste que peu de temps." Le cri matériel pour le vin n'est qu'un exemple de la détermination d'une croyance erronée et sensuelle à prétendre à une existence en dehors de Dieu. Son audace ne réussira qu'à pousser le sens moral et spirituel du

## Water or Wine?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BY MEANS of penetrating analysis, Christian Science goes to the bottom of the effort to restore legalised intemperance, and shows that this effort is only an aggravation of the age-long struggle of evil to deny the supremacy of good, to set impurity against purity, passion against peace. The only power that evil has, in belief, is derived from its assumption of the character of good. It may come, as in its present plea for suffrage, in the name of liberty. So long as it is believed to be what it claims to be, it may have some semblance of power. When, however, it is seen in its true character, its supports collapse, and it subsides into its essential nothingness, for the simple reason that evil cannot function without the aid of deception. It is not enough, however, theoretically to deny the reality and power of evil. Christian Science requires an active effort to prove the supremacy of good, by carrying out in human affairs genuine obedience to the rule of good.

In answer to the question, "Can your Science cure intemperance?" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 37) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Intemperance, impurity, sin of every sort, is destroyed by Truth. The appetite for alcohol yields to Science as directly and surely as do sickness and sin." The assurance in this reply rests upon the basic teaching of Christian Science that divine Mind, or God, and His reflection is the infinite All of being; that spiritual good is therefore supreme; that whatever is unlike God has neither reality nor power; and that one phase of evil can, therefore, be as easily destroyed as another.

Though the false appetite for alcohol seems to have at the moment an astonishing prestige, there is no occasion for discouragement. Close students of the operations of so-called mortal mind, as manifested throughout the history of the world, and especially those who, through Christian Science, have learned how more clearly to analyze these operations, have observed that the threats and boasts of evil frequently become more clamorous before the downfall of evil's seeming power. John, the Revelator, made this observation some two thousand years ago, and he said of the acceleration of evil: "The devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time." The material cry for wine is merely an exemplification of the determination of a false, sensuous belief to claim an existence apart from God. Its audacity will only urge the moral and spiritual sense of the people to a more emphatic proof of the power of good over evil. This false appetite, like all the passions and pangs of material existence, must eventually yield to the true understanding of being as spiritual; for God is omnipotent, and omnipotence

leaves no room for doubt. Its power is prompt and positive. On he would assuredly make an on don pour pratique au monde fatigué, envivé par les vins du désir pernicieux, que celui d'un verre d'eau pure au nom du Christ.

## The Wolds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Sunshine on the Wolds! And the hills lift high,  
Silver-green and grey against a cool, clear sky;  
Sunshine dawning on the Wolds.  
Sunshine on the Wolds! And the winds blow free;  
Fleecy clouds careening o'er a deep blue sea;  
Sunshine gleaming on the Wolds.  
Sunshine on the Wolds! And the lark's clear trill  
Breasting towards the zenith o'er a southern hill;  
Sunshine streaming on the Wolds.  
Sunshine on the Wolds! And a golden glow  
Striking from the westward as the sun sinks low;  
Sunshine lingering on the Wolds.  
Sunshine, sunshine on the Wolds!  
M. E. D. Pountney

May Not Prose Dance?  
The Muse of prose-literature... has been hardly dealt with. We see not why, in prose, there should not be much of that license in the fantasy that measured no the right of whimsy, that unbalanced dalliance with the extreme and the beautiful, which the world allows, by prescription, to verse. Why may not prose chase forest-nymphs and see little green-eyed elves, and delight in peonies and musk-roses, and invoke the stars, and roll mists about the hills, and watch the sea thundering through caverns and dashing against the promontories? Why, in prose, quit from the grand or ghastly in the one land, or blush with shame at too much of the exquisite or the other? Is prose made of iron? Must it never weep, never laugh, never linger to look at a butterfly, never ride at a gallop over the downs.—David Masson.

## The Certainty of Good

And all as we've got to do is to trusten, Master Marner—to do the right thing as far as we know and to trusten. For if us, as knows so little, can see a bit of good and rights, we may be sure as there's a good and a right bigger nor what we know—I feel it my own inside as it must be so.—Dolly Winthrop, in George Eliot's "Silas Marner."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1922

## EDITORIALS

**Armament and Peace**

SPEAKING before a distinctly militaristic audience at the Army and Navy Club, Monday, Secretary Weeks denounced the tendency evinced in the public mind and in the action of Congress to recur to a state of unpreparedness similar to that existing prior to 1917. He said, "Is America drifting back to the shortsighted, careless, and happy-go-lucky attitude of the early days of the European War toward this vitally important matter? I am

afraid it is." The day before this utterance of the Secretary of War, Governor Baxter of Maine, a member of the same political party, declined to endorse the celebration of Navy Day, on Oct. 27, because, as he said, "The present is no time for naval expansion, and our country should and will live up to both the letter and spirit of its reduction of armaments agreement."

This marked divergence of opinion between two notable members of the party now in power in the United States is undoubtedly shared by the people of that country, irrespective of their political affiliations. Whether it is the duty of the great western Republic to rely upon fair treatment of all nations for the maintenance of peace and reject costly armaments as a means of self-defense, or whether it should take up the race for military and naval pre-eminence, a race in which it can doubtless set the pace with its unique control of material resources, is a problem which divides the American people.

It would not be so difficult a problem if the attitude of the United States toward the other nations of the world were animated more by a spirit of unselfish co-operation, more by the fundamentals of the Golden Rule, than by an apparent gross selfishness and indifference to the needs, if not the rights, of other peoples.

The abandonment of material means of self-defense can only be looked upon with approval if it is accompanied by an earnest effort to establish relations of friendship, of amity, of hearty co-operation with nations that might, in the absence of such relations, become potential enemies.

What is the United States doing today to establish such relations?

Upon the League of Nations it looks with a cold aloofness. Whenever possible, communications from the secretariat of that body are wholly ignored at the State Department. Only the other day the national Administration expressed irritation over the multiplicity of projects in which the United States was asked to co-operate with the League of Nations. It seemed to suspect that there was an effort gradually to entangle the United States with the almost pathetic effort of all the other civilized nations of the world, with but two exceptions, to co-operate for the maintenance of peace and good will. When the horror of Smyrna occurred the people of the United States came eagerly forward with lavish contributions to allay the distress caused thereby, but despite all appeals the Government of the United States refused to take adequate steps to avert the recurrence of just such a frightful calamity in Thrace.

The United States entered the Great War announcing that it was a war to end wars. There is an inclination today to sneer at that hopeful attitude which was maintained by so many who went or who sent their dear ones to fight on European battlefields. But at the moment it was a laudable and a perfectly reasonable aspiration. It has failed of accomplishment more because of the coldly cynical and selfish attitude of the United States than for any other reason. There is a tendency on the part of some Americans to excuse this selfishness on the plea that in attempting to bring peace to Europe, American statesmen, whoever they might be, would be outclassed by the seemingly supernatural and sinister astuteness of European diplomats. This plea of incompetence is as ridiculous as it is cowardly.

It is impossible to believe that the state of Europe will ever be healed until the United States takes an active part in its healing. And so long as there exists in Europe the present steady and continuing incentive to a new outburst of the flames of war, the United States will be in danger of becoming embroiled again in a world-wide conflict.

There are but two alternatives presented to the American people: either they must, through their Government, take part in an earnest and determined endeavor to stabilize economic conditions in Europe and to prevent the recurrence of war, or else they must, as Germany and France did prior to 1914, make of the business of arming for self-defense their principal concern, and spend their money by the hundreds of millions in preparation for a war which their very preparation will help to bring upon them.

WHATEVER the people of California may decide is best for themselves and the Commonwealth, in the State election issue on the ownership

### Ontario's Water Power Progress

In the case of the very similar state hydroelectric project in the Province of Ontario, it should be remembered that the cost of producing power has greatly exceeded, and the amount of power actually produced has fallen considerably short of the original estimates.

Under public ownership, the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission operates over twenty water-power develop-

ments which aggregate an ultimate potentiality of about 1,000,000 horsepower. Official records since the commission began supplying light and power, less than fifteen years ago, show a consistent reduction in price to the consumer and a remarkable increase in the amount of power produced.

The latest big development to come into operation under the commission, known as the Queenston-Chippawa development, has certainly cost more to construct than the original estimates of 1915. The first estimate provided for a plant of 100,000 horsepower as initial development, with an ultimate capacity of 190,000 horsepower. It was designed primarily to meet abnormal conditions which were brought about by the war. After the crisis of the war had been passed in 1918, it became necessary to reconsider the status of the Queenston-Chippawa development, to transform it from a war undertaking into a commercial project. The commission decided to enlarge the plant from 100,000 horsepower to 550,000 or more, so as to utilize, to the best possible efficiency, all the elements that contribute to the economical production of power. The estimated cost under 1915 conditions was \$10,500,000 for the initial development of 100,000 horsepower. The estimate for the full development of 550,000 horsepower is \$87,750,000, according to an article published last month in the special power number of The Hamilton Spectator. Notwithstanding the ultimate cost of the project, it still remains a remarkable commercial success, it is stated: the rate per kilowatt hour delivered to the consumer in the municipalities will not be increased over one-twelfth of a cent due to the increased cost of the project. In many cases where municipalities have surpluses, there will be no increase.

The popularity and success of public ownership of water power in Ontario is attested by the rate of increase in the number of municipalities participating, and by the growing demands for electrical energy by the partner municipalities. According to figures quoted by Frederick A. Gaby, chief engineer of the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario, since 1910 the urban municipalities under public ownership have increased from nine to one hundred and thirty-one, the townships from none to forty-four, and the power supplied from 600 horsepower to over 360,000. Since 1913, the separate services to consumers have increased from 52,000 to about 230,000.

While prices for other commodities have been going up, Ontario has enjoyed substantial rate reductions for hydroelectric power under public ownership. Wholesale rates in Toronto in 1912 were \$18.50 per horsepower year; in 1921 they were \$17. Retail rates to the domestic consumer have been reduced by 50 per cent. Net cost per kilowatt hour has come down from 4.4 cents in 1913 to 2.2 cents in 1921. Comparative costs between Toronto and neighboring cities in the United States are favorable, too, to the publicly-owned water-power enterprise of the people of Ontario.

TIME was, and not so long ago, when most of the men and many of the women in the United States made no secret of the fact that they regarded somewhat disdainfully the proclaimed efforts of organized club women to participate in civic affairs and in politics. Those persons who opposed the extension of the suffrage right to women were suspicious that the clubs were the hotbeds of "women's rights" propaganda. They were, as a matter of fact, and still are, and there is no effort to deny the truth of this. But there has come, within quite recent years, a realization that women's rights include much besides the right to vote. In the schools which the clubs have maintained the women of the United States learned that the exercise of the suffrage right was merely incidental to the larger work which must be done.

It thus came about that the women, even though their first objective was to gain the privilege of voting, learned first of all the important lesson which taught them how to vote. With this understanding came a more comprehensive view of the problems to be solved, not in the club rooms, not in the neighborhoods, but in their country and in the world. And so even those who have been most active in organization work seem to have accepted the responsibilities of suffrage as merely incidental to the higher and broader activities upon which they have entered gradually and as a matter of course. At the recent meeting of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs the work to be undertaken during the next two years was outlined. The slogan adopted, "Good citizenship, a national mind, and an international consciousness," indicates the ambitious outlook which has been gained. It answers, once and forever, the captious criticisms which even now are heard from those who have failed to learn that the wives, mothers, and sisters of American men and boys can fill their proper places in the home while taking a large part in an equally important work which seems to have been neglected.

In other states there are evidences of this better understanding of the problems to be solved. Likewise in the national organization of the women's clubs, as was shown at the General Federation meeting last summer at Chautauque, N. Y., the apparent determination is to devote intelligent study and effort to national and international politics. It is an encouraging sign of the times. There is need of this new leadership, for leadership it promises to be. No one is prepared to claim that the world's work has been properly done, or that even now it is being properly done. Heretofore, even in America, half the population has stood aside while the other half, by the processes which have been blindly approved, has sought to dictate and execute governmental policies. It may be claimed that it is too early to estimate with certainty the effects which the sharing of this responsibility will have, but it cannot be denied that the determination of those who are governed to assume a larger share in the work of government tends to make practical and

effective the boasted theories of a democracy. It is as important to know how to vote as it is to exercise the right to vote.

ACCORDING to a report in a Boston newspaper, Mr. Pelletier opened his campaign for district attorney Monday night: "As usual, he did not discuss the charges which resulted in his removal from the office by the Supreme Court." But this is exactly what Mr. Pelletier should have discussed. It is precisely what every man or woman who goes to the polls in Suffolk County should keep in mind when it comes to the matter of casting a ballot for district attorney. For Mr. Pelletier was removed from office and disbarred from practice in the state and federal courts because he was convicted of gross corruption. Among the charges, of which he was found guilty in the Massachusetts court, were terrorism of a mother into paying blackmail to save the reputation of her daughter; conspiring to extort money by the threat of criminal prosecution; suppressing a criminal prosecution for no conceivable reason except the payment of blackmail to a man who was notoriously his associate in such enterprises; conspiring to extort money from an innocent old woman. The Massachusetts Supreme Court, in summing up its case, said:

### Make Pelletier Impossible

The compelling nature of the evidence has constrained us to make the findings stated. One conclusion alone is possible on the whole evidence. The facts carry their own mandate. It is plain. It cannot be escaped. It is imperative. The findings make clear beyond peradventure of doubt that the respondent is unfit to hold longer the office of district attorney.

Official corruption is sufficient cause for the removal of a district attorney. When private favoritism and personal aggrandizement are placed above principles of obvious justice and considerations of the general welfare by a district attorney the public good requires that he be removed.

Now this man who before the Federal Court put in no defense—a silence which was equivalent to confession—has the effrontery to offer himself for re-election to the office which he used corruptly, and from which he was ejected in shame. Pressing his candidacy, he fails to refer to the black cloud of ignominy which envelops him as a result of the court finding. Voters cannot so readily forget. The office of district attorney exists to punish the guilty—and they will not be punished if its incumbent is always ready to accept a bribe from the criminal hand. It is created to protect the innocent—and they will not be protected if a district attorney stands ready to extort "blood money" as the price of protection.

In the candidacy of Pelletier two measures of self-protection must engage the attention of the electorate, respectively, of Suffolk County and the whole Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The disgraced district attorney must be defeated in the county, and the referendum, upon the perfectly reasonable law passed by the last Legislature to the effect that only a member of the bar shall be eligible to the post of district attorney, must be upheld by the vote of the Commonwealth at large. As it not infrequently happens that the importance of these referendum propositions is overlooked by the voter on election day, The Christian Science Monitor earnestly asks the co-operation of all the newspapers in Massachusetts in the work of calling the attention of the electorate to the vital importance of Referendum No. 5 on the state ballot to be cast on Nov. 7. Voters who desire to keep the office of district attorney, in every county, in proper hands should vote YES on this proposition.

IT ALL seems straightforward enough. You take a piece of matter of unknown weight, set it in the scale with

another piece or number of pieces of matter of known weight, and there you are. You know the weight of your piece of matter. And then where are you? The sun weighs x tons—a delicate and complex calculation—but what does this tell us of the sun's constitution? A little child could tell us more. A man weighs x pounds—not so complex, perhaps. Automatic machines at every street corner offer to tell him about his weight—but what can they tell of his character? Weighing the material is the silliest of all occupations if you want to find the real nature of a thing.

In a railway station the other day we watched a number of young men weighing themselves. The figures of the scale seemed to afford them immense opportunity for playful badinage. We thought it odd that mere ponderosity should provide so much merriment, since it is the dullest subject on earth. There is nothing light in it. It can afford you not the slightest inkling of the real or spiritual value of the thing weighed. Should you rely on it to do so, it will deceive you utterly.

But the fact that the ponderosity of matter has nothing to tell us does not exclude the possibility that the art of weighing may be exercised up to the highest degree of penetration, so much so that in the consideration of all matters affecting human welfare a man becomes "weighty" in proportion to his ability to exercise this art. Note, however, that it is in penetration that the art lies, not the offsetting of one material consideration against another.

Nobody really judges a man by his avoirdupois. Ultimately it is by our words that we are to be judged, because the words betray, if they do not always interpret, the thought, and the thought is that which comes to the weighing in the long run. True penetration will detect the very essence of a thought whether it be spiritual and original or whether it be derived from material considerations devoid of any originality or significance. Such penetration is to be found in the recent utterance of a well-known writer: "We are agreed that we live in a world of illusions, and the greatest of them may be the illusion of knowledge." Yes, such knowledge as is compiled by those who weigh the material.

### Weighing the Material

## Editorial Notes

It is to be hoped that the rigid investigation which is said to be now under way in Salt Lake City in connection with the reappearance of a still used for making whisky, after its confiscation by the authorities and its sale by them as junk eighteen months ago, will be something more than a mere pretense. The still in question, which was found at a local residence, actually had a tag attached to it showing that it once had been in the possession of the federal authorities. It appears that after it was seized in the first instance it was sold at three cents a pound with several others to a junk man for the brass and copper of which they were made. Officers are said to be "wondering" how they should interpret the court's order for confiscation and destruction, though exactly what they are wondering about is somewhat of a mystery, as first thought would suggest that the thing to do effectively to prevent a repetition of such an occurrence would be to confiscate and "destroy."

SOME day mankind will rise in positive revolt against such a project as that determined upon by the Pasteur Institute of France of forming a vast reserve park in French West Africa for the preservation of anthropoid apes, that they may be available in larger numbers than at present for medical and experimental purposes. Listen:

The interest thus shown in the welfare of the monkey is by no means altruistic. . . . They are the only animals which contract certain diseases to which man is subject, such as, for instance, tuberculosis. The number of apes, therefore, which are sacrificed annually is very considerable, especially as the African natives in order to catch the young often kill the parents, and certain species, like the chimpanzee, are in danger of disappearing completely. While the research work of the Pasteur and other similar institutes, . . . is daily calling for a larger number of apes, the supply is steadily diminishing.

How can healing result from such brutality?

DESTRUCTION by fire of the American army airship C-2, which cost \$270,000 to build, just after it had proved its usefulness by a transcontinental flight calls attention to the fact that the army and navy departments are still using hydrogen, which is extremely inflammable, to fill these balloons, instead of the non-inflammable helium. Granted that hydrogen is more easily obtainable than helium; but when the situation involves the destruction of a quarter-of-a-million-dollar dirigible, with perhaps the loss of a number of human lives, the difficulties that would have to be surmounted in order to obtain the necessary helium pale into insignificance. It is true that Secretary Denby has just announced that he hopes in the future it will be "unnecessary to send up any of the big dirigibles without helium," but the price already paid for that decision, half-hearted only as it now is, has been frightful.

It is perfectly natural that the British newspapers should be full of advice to the new Prime Minister. Whether or not he will follow it remains to be seen. Also it is not surprising to find lengthy discussions of Mr. Lloyd George's career and character. In this connection the Sunday Times has the following to say:

By his transcendent services in the war, first as minister of munitions and second in the premiership, he brought about victory, on which alone his whole being was centered. Throw into the scale every defect of personality that criticism may discover and every mistake in policy that may be imputed to him since the Armistice, Mr. Lloyd George still remains of all living Britons the one to whom the country and the Empire are most indebted.

On the whole that undoubtedly is a just estimate.

THE RECENT flight at practically 250 miles an hour by Lieut. R. L. Maughan at Mt. Clemens, Mich., opens a vista of possibilities which without doubt will become actualities within a few years. For example, such a speed would carry a traveler from New York to San Francisco or to London in about half a day. It would enable the trip from New York to Chicago to be accomplished in between three and four hours and from the Pacific coast of America to the Orient in less than a day and a night, while a journey around the world would be achieved in well under a week. Surely the age of material wonders has hardly yet been glimpsed.

IN THE light of the present day armistice agreement on the Turkish question, it is illuminating to remember that the twelfth of former President Wilson's famous peace points read as follows:

The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

Just what is the difference between this proposal and the settlement now being negotiated?

THE LANCET's Vienna correspondent states that the Austrian Ministry of War has taken a strong stand against alcohol, adding that total abstainers are preferred in all promotions in rank and that the leading officers themselves belong to this group. It is true that the present Austrian Republic does not maintain a large force, but several times in the past small armies have set an example to others, as, for instance, Cromwell's New Model in 1645. Maybe from the same standpoint this little Austrian army is in a fair way toward making military history itself in an unobtrusive manner.

How many people know that the legal length of the meter in the United States is different from its legal length in England? Such, however, is the case. In America it is 39.37 inches; in England, 39.3700113. Of course, the difference is not large in itself, but still when computing great distances it might become considerable. In this day of accurate research, a thousandth, ten-thousandth, or millionth of an inch is ordinarily considered by no means negligible.

OF COURSE it is not possible that the alleged intention of the Turks to transfer certain oil rights to France had anything to do with France's previous attitude toward Turkey.